"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are fair and warmer, light northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,256 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday and was cordially greeted by the Czar. A new yacht is to be built in Ireland to compete for the America's Cup. Moderation and conciliation is urged as the policy of the Transvaal toward Great Britain. One of the victims of the explosion in the London Underground Railway died yesterday. Dr. Peters was roundly denounced in the German Reichstag yesterday.—Page 9.

Page 1.

The powers have decided to intervene in the Graeco-Turkish war and a coalition Ministry will be formed at Athens. King George will be allowed to abdicate. He will retire to his estate in Denmark.

Turkish warships have sailed for Salonica, where they expect to encounter the Greek fleet. Edhem Pasha has sent a division of his army to take Volo and another to occupy Trikhala. The Turks have moved their headquarters from Elassona to Chatalar or Tsatalar.

With imposing ceremonies the tomb of Gen. Grant was turned over to the care of the City of New York. Amid a remarkable display of the National flag and witnessed by a throng which numbered nearly a million persons, formal services were held at the tomb, and a procession, including about 60,000 civilians and soldiers, marched past it. In the ceremonies the highest officers of the Nation and city and of many States took part. Mrs. Grant and the members of her family were present. There was also a parade of American and foreign warships and merchant marine.

Page 2.

The clubhouse of the Varuna Boat Club was destroyed by fire last night with a loss of $10,000. The watchman is missing.

Gen. Porter repudiated a performance announced as for the Grant Memorial Fund. The promoters said it would be given last night, and invited subscribers. No performance was given.

The exercises at the tomb of Gen. Grant were simple. Bishop Newman prayed and President McKinley spoke briefly. Gen. Horace Porter made an address eulogizing Gen. Grant, and formally presented the monument to the city. Mayor Strong accepted the gift, and Archbishop Corrigan brought the services to a close with a prayer.

Page 5.

The parade of merchant marine was not up to expectations, but when the President went aboard the Dolphin the demonstration was something terrific. Three Presidential salutes were fired during the day by the assembled war vessels.

Page 6.

Senator J. B. Foraker was entertained by the Harlem Republican Club last night. His speech was heartily applauded.

The Union League Club reception was attended by the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Generals, and Governors of several States, in addition to the President and Vice President, who were the guests of honor. Each guest was provided with a special escort from among the club members.

Page 9.

A snowstorm visited the upper portion of this State yesterday, threatening great damage to fruits.

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Henry T. Munson's death is expected at any moment. His wife died last Monday.

Business and professional men of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, have organized the Greenpoint Board of Trade.

A French fishing vessel, the Vaillant, struck an iceberg on April 16 and sank almost immediately. Of the seventy-three men on board, but four have been heard from, and these were forced to eat one of their companions to save their lives.

The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have employed an expert to examine the Tariff bill. They do not expect the examination to delay reporting it to the Senate more than two weeks.

Fire yesterday at Newport News, Va., destroyed property valued at $2,000,000, including two piers belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, three vessels, and a tug. Eight persons were burned, one of whom may die of his injuries.

There is grave doubt of the right of Canada to establish preferential trade with Great Britain, as she is trying to do with her new tariff bill. Other nations having treaties with Great Britain are objecting to her course, and the question is being seriously debated.

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaii's Special Commissioner in Washington, has submitted to the Senate reasons why the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty ought not to be abrogated by the Tariff bill. Claus Spreckels thinks the abrogation of the treaty would be a benefit to the United States.

Page 13.

A trolley car ran away in Portland, Ore., and plunged through a bridge into a slough twenty-five feet below. Three of the passengers were drowned.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low over New England, with a storm centre on the coast of Maine. An area of high pressure covers the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. A trough of low pressure extends from Minnesota southwestward to New Mexico.

The pressure is relatively high on the North Pacific coast. The barometer has risen in New England, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. It has fallen in the upper lake region and on the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is lower in New England and near the Atlantic coast, also generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts; it is higher in the upper lake region and in the East Gulf States. Showers have occurred in New England and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, but the weather has been fair in the other districts.

Fair weather is indicated for New England and the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers are indicated for the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Southern Rocky Mountain slope, with conditions favorable for thunderstorms and possibly local storms in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas. The weather will be warmer in the Atlantic States and cooler in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	45	43	45
6 A. M.	43	38	41
9 A. M.	46	38	43
12 M.	50	40	46
4 P. M.	47	44	49
6 P. M.	43	44	49
9 P. M.	40	45	48
12 P. M.	40	43	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅛
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1896	45
Corresponding date last twenty years	53

POWERS TO INTERVENE

A Coalition Ministry Likely To Be Formed and King George Allowed to Abdicate.

PEOPLE FAVOR A REPUBLIC

Due to the Cessation of Hostilities in Epirus at the Instance of the Cabinet.

CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTIN SAID TO HAVE FLED THE ARMY.

Arms Seized by a Mob in Athens and a Demonstration Made Before the King's Palace—George Yields to the Populace.

The Athenian populace, led by M. Ralli, chief of the Opposition in the Boule, is turning its resentment for the abandonment of the frontier line of defense at Larissa against King George and his Ministers, headed by Premier Delyannis.

A report from a Turkish source at Larissa is to the effect that Crown Prince Constantine has fled to avoid being taken prisoner.

The centre of military activities has been transferred to Epirus. The Turks, having established themselves in Thessaly, are to strengthen their position there by the occupation of Volo and Trikhala, but they are reinforcing the army centred at Janina in Epirus with a view to overcoming the Greek force which has its base at Arta.

It is reported in Athens that King George has ordered a cessation of hostilities in this quarter, which, if it is true, is bound to arouse the populace to exasperation with the vacillating conduct of the war.

The Gulf of Salonica now engages attention as the centre of important naval movements. The Greek eastern squadron, a really formidable force, is in the gulf, and it is said that the Turkish fleet has started out to meet it. The powers have sent vessels to the gulf. Salonica fears bombardment. The Russian Black Sea fleet is hovering in sight of the Bosphorus and exchanging signals by semaphore with the embassy at Constantinople.

KING GEORGE WILL RETIRE.

After Intervention by the Powers He May Withdraw to His Property in Denmark.

LONDON, April 27.—Everything now points to the conclusion of the campaign by the intervention of the powers. There is no confirmation of the report that the Greek Ministry has fallen. It is probable that a coalition Cabinet will be formed. It is stated that preparations are being made on King George's property at Smidstrup, Denmark, with a view to having the Castle ready for its owner in case of his abdication or deposition.

Everything sent on from Athens by the special correspondents emphasizes the increasing gravity of the situation there, and the rapid development of revolutionary feeling. This condition of things appears to have resulted largely from the cessation of hostilities in Epirus.

While there is no doubt that the Turks are occupied in establishing their lines of communication, it is equally evident that the Greek disaster in Epirus is much more serious than was first supposed. It now looks like a hopeless task to renew the advance upon Janina, as Turkey is in a position to send overwhelming reinforcements.

The irregulars co-operating with the Greek forces show up in a very bad light, as mere bandits, more intent on plunder than fighting.

GREEK THRONE TOTTERS.

Popular Feeling in Athens Points to the Establishment of a Republic.

LONDON, April 27.—Popular feeling in Athens points to a revolution in favor of a republic. The citizens are greatly excited at the revelations made by former Minister Ralli as to the conduct of the campaign. To-day large meetings have been held in Constitution Square and other places of public resort, and fiery harangues have been delivered by well-known orators in denunciation of "those who would betray Greece."

This afternoon 500 men formed themselves into a volunteer body, forced their way into the gunsmiths' shops, armed themselves with rifles and revolvers, and paraded the street in front of M. Ralli's residence. Several Deputies addressed them, exhorting them to remain calm and to await the progress of events. Finally they proceeded to the royal palace, where, after making a demonstration, they dispersed without further disorder. But the incident has made a great sensation.

A dispatch received at one of the Embassies here from Athens says that King George of Greece may at any moment be deposed or assassinated, and that the mob is likely to take possession of the city. The dispatch adds that the worst is feared.

The Athens correspondent of the Paris Temps telegraphs saying that the Greek public demands a continuance of the war, in view of the fact that the army is intact and the naval superiority of Greece is incontestable.

This correspondent adds that the spirit of the Greek Army at Pharsalos is excellent. The change in the general staff has made a good impression. Prince Constantin will remain with the troops in Thessaly, the dispatch continues; but he will do so merely as a matter of form, and will not have further influence in the councils of war. The correspondent of the Temps does not believe King George will go to the front.

M. Ralli, the Opposition leader, and other prominent Deputies were summoned to meet the King at 2:30 this afternoon. M. Ralli, in conversation with a Greek correspondent of The Associated Press this afternoon, said:

"I cannot express an opinion as to the future or regarding what should be done. I only know the state of affairs in Thessaly, where the whole army is intact."

The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Athens, dated 3:10 P. M., and saying the people there are frightfully incensed at the retreat of the troops. The dispatch further states that the bitterness against King George and his Government is intensified by the news that the Greek Army in Epirus has been ordered to suspend operations, pending reconsideration of the situation by the Ministers. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"Indeed, it looks probable that to-morrow will see the end of the whole business. There is reason to believe the Government is contemplating the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete and an appeal to the powers to settle the troubles. This change upon the part of the Government is due to Edhem Pasha having intimated his intention of marching upon Athens."

The organ of M. Ralli in Athens says that a meeting of the Legislative Assembly is the result of a conference of the leaders of the Opposition, Sotiropoulo, Ralli, Mopoulo, Stouloudis, and Carapanos, with the King and his Ministers. These leaders pointed out the necessity of preserving order and the necessary measures to meet the danger and urged the immediate assembly of the Legislative Assembly as a possible solution. The King and his Ministers consented to this.

After the conference a representative of the Associated Press had an interview with M. Stouloudis, one of the Opposition leaders. He said the leaders of the Opposition had impressed the King with the fact that it was his first duty to organize the Greek forces. To this the King had assented. The leaders also pointed out that a new Ministry must be a product of a vote taken in the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly, in the absence of a quorum, postponed the extraordinary session until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. A majority of the Deputies have signed a manifesto exhorting the people to be calm. Nevertheless, there were gatherings this afternoon in various parts of the city, and especially on the square in front of the palace, where M. Ralli and the other leaders of the Opposition were conferring with the King.

CONSTANTIN A FUGITIVE?

Turkish Report Says the Prince Just Escaped Being Taken by Edhem's Cavalry.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Larissa, by way of Elassona, dated Sunday evening, eulogizes Edhem Pasha's conduct of the campaign. The correspondent says:

"We first drove back the Greeks by correct and patient strategy, without hurry and without heavy loss; and then we crowned our General's cautious movements by a bold irresistible blow. The greater part of the Greeks had taken to wild, disorderly flight before the Turks arrived. The Turkish officers believe it would have been impossible to rally fugitives who displayed such arrant cowardice. There was literally no limit to the Greek disaster.

The Crown Prince Constantin fled yesterday (Saturday) afternoon in the utmost fear of capture by the Turkish cavalry. According to all accounts, they were close at his heels. Only another hour or two and Edhem Pasha might have brought off his greatest coup.

"The rolling stock of the railway had all been sent to Volo, and could not have been intercepted by our cavalry. The Turkish citizens of Larissa lived in terror of their lives on account of the threats of the Ethniko Hetairia. A Mussulman who had just been appointed Civil Governor, told me he had been unable to leave his residence during the last fortnight.

"I visited the town hall, where are the headquarters of the General who captured the town. He is an old, tanned, grizzled, and good-natured warrior. He modestly said to me: 'My success is due to luck alone. We happened to be coming along and walked into the town. There was no fighting. They ran away, and I was in the right place. That was all.'

"The Greeks and the Turks fraternize. In a word, the Turkish army entered the town in the guise of friends rather than of conquerors. Turkish sentinels were placed at the corner of every street, but this was really unnecessary. Greeks and non-combatant refugees were not molested, and when they discovered this they began to promenade the streets freely. When the main body of the Turkish troops entered this evening the inhabitants received them with the wildest joy, with salutes, embraces, and kisses. I myself was kissed on both cheeks, dragged to a café and compelled to drink because I wore a fez.

PRINCE FERDINAND DENOUNCED.

Police Suppress a Demonstration at Sofia in Favor of Greece.

SOFIA, April 27.—A large open-air meeting of Macedonians was held here this morning, at which many Bulgarians were present. The speakers denounced the policy of the Government and accused Prince Ferdinand of culpable inactivity.

They declared that the present Russophile policy of Bulgaria could do nothing but work injury to the country. The crowd undertook to get up a demonstration in honor of the Greek Diplomatic Agent, but the police interfered.

MAY LET GREECE PERISH.

Powers Exchanging Views with Regard to Intervention—Harcourt Feels England's Shame.

PARIS, April 27.—It was semi-officially announced this evening here that a sincere interchange of views between the powers has been in progress, with the object of bringing about intervention in favor of Greece. The pourparlers, it is further announced, are still proceeding, but they have not arrived at a stage permitting a definite proposal of conditions.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, addressed a large and important meeting of Welsh Liberal electors this evening at Abertillery. Discussing Cretan affairs, he declared that Great Britain had never before occupied a position of which she had so much reason to be ashamed. "The union of Crete and Greece," he said, "is the proper ultimate solution of the difficulty. If that had been permitted, there would have been no war. The powers are only anxious to preserve Turkish integrity as long as it suits themselves. The whole integrity formula is a sham. It has been said that a ukase has gone forth to let Greece perish. If that is the decision of England, and if the concert of Europe results in the doom of freedom in Greece, it will arouse in the breasts of all Englishmen sentiments of the sternest indignation and the deepest disgust."

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to a question of Mr. Henry Labouchere, Advanced Liberal Member for Northampton, said no agreement had been reached relative to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete. A majority of the Powers, he added, were of the opinion that the Greeks must leave first. [Cheers.]

Continuing, Mr. Curzon informed the House that the Admirals of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters had decided that the deportation of the Turks would imperil 49,000 Cretan Mussulmans in Candia alone. In conclusion, Mr. Curzon remarked that the Powers had no intention of occupying any portion of Greek territory and declaring it neutral.

The fact that a Cabinet meeting was held here this morning before the return—expected on Thursday next—of the Marquis of Salisbury is held to indicate that matters of urgency are under consideration.

FLIGHT FROM TYRNAVO.

Fear of Bashi Bazouks Threw the Retreating Greeks into Wild Disorder.

LONDON, April 27.—The correspondent of The Times at Volo will say to-morrow:

"The direct cause of the panic at Tyrnavo was a rumor that the authorities had ordered the inhabitants to evacuate the town and the report that the Turks were approaching. The population immediately decamped in the direction of Larissa in carriages, carts, on horseback, and afoot. They were soon joined by other crowds coming along the cross road from the fighting line. Then the confusion became indescribable. Some of the fugitives fired at their own countrymen in the darkness, believing them to be Turks.

"After comparing many conflicting accounts, I believe the following to be substantially correct: About sunset it was observed at the point selected for the headquarters for the Greek staff that the right wing was being turned by the Turkish cavalry. Accordingly, orders were issued that as soon as it became dark the force should retire on Larissa. At the same time this intelligence was transmitted by flash signals to the Greek troops on the heights beyond, in order that they might take the necessary steps for their own safety.

"These orders reached the first line about 8:30; and the movement to retire began immediately. The men were tired out, hungry, and sullen, having been kept all day under artillery fire without the excitement of real fighting. Those who have experienced real warfare know how raw troops under such circumstances, are apt to lose cohesion and discipline, and how, as the result of some little accident, an orderly retreat may degenerate into a disorderly stampede.

"In this case the accident seems to have been the flash signals on the heights, which were interpreted to mean that those positions were being taken by the Turks. Simultaneously the cry was raised, nobody knows how, that the Turkish cavalry was advancing. In the darkness it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe. The first fugitives from the front arrived at Larissa about 1 o'clock in the morning when everybody was in bed. The news spread like wildfire, and soon the whole town was in movement, everybody packing his goods and chattels, and preparing to flee from the doomed city, which, once delivered into their hands, would speedily be sacked by the bloodthirsty Bashi-Bazouks.

"Early in the morning the Crown Prince Constantin and his staff left for Pharsalos. But this incident made much less impression than might have been expected. By this time a large crowd had assembled at the railway station in the hope of getting away by the early train, but most of them gradually convinced themselves that this way of exit was hopeless, and went to seek other means of transport.

"When I reached Volo I found the panic already beginning, though it was momentarily stopped by the arrival of a dozen Turkish prisoners tied together with cords and headed by their commanding officer, a grave, fine-looking Turk of the old school, who looked with imperturbable calm and dignity at the excited crowd around him. This was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Since then the excitement has steadily increased. It is generally believed that the Bashi Bazouks may arrive at any moment. The regular steamer service having been interrupted, fabulous sums are being given for passages by irregular and 'tramp' boats.

"While out for a walk this morning I noticed a worthy paterfamilias carrying, for the protection of his wife and child, a loaded rifle, though in reality there is no immediate danger, as the Turks cannot arrive here for several days and will be in no hurry to come within reach of the guns of the Greek fleet while there is possible a concentration of the Greek Army in the rear at Pharsalos."

STILL FIGHTING IN EPIRUS.

Col. Manos Reports that the Greek Situation Has Improved.

ATHENS, April 27.—Col. Manos telegraphs from Arta to-day:

"Fighting has been in progress at Pentepighadia since morning. The result is not known here. The Greek troops occupied stronger positions in the pass. Another engagement took place this morning at Plaka, the result of which is not yet known, since the enemy maintains his positions, though the Greek artillery has inflicted great damage at the Villages of Kalentzi and Fortosi, where the Turks were concentrated. The Turks left the route from Pentepighadia to Janina open. The Greek cavalry reconnoitred without encountering the enemy until about eight hours' ride from Pentepighadia, when they met 300 Turks, who fired upon the Greeks, though without effect.

"The Turks have abandoned the entire Lourchés Valley and the country around Souli. The situation at Prevesa is satisfactory. The Turks appear to be much discouraged, and their garrison has been diminished by wholesale desertions. We need reinforcements and mountain batteries. We have captured large quantities of ammunition, especially for artillery use, in the positions abandoned by the Turks."

Greeks Allowed in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Turkish Government, acting upon the recommendations of the Ambassadors of the powers, has authorized the Greeks in the service of the consulates, hospitals, foreign missions, and Post Office to remain in Turkey. All other Greeks, however, will have to leave the empire.

Italian Volunteers Steal Away.

ROME, April 27.—The papers state to-day that 600 Italian volunteers have evaded the police and embarked on a steamer at Cornetotarguinia for Greece.

HOSTILE FLEETS APPROACH

Turkish Warships Sail for the Gulf of Salonica, Where the Greek Vessels Are Gathered.

OTTOMANS MARCHING ON VOLO

Edhem Sends a Division to Trikhala—Left Unhampered by the Recall of Osman Pasha—The Greeks Outgeneraled in Epirus.

LONDON, April 27.—According to a special dispatch received here this afternoon from Constantinople the Turkish fleet has started for Salonica, where a naval battle between the Greeks and Turks is imminent.

It is further reported that four Russian warships are within view at the entrance of the Bosporus. The Russian Embassy, it is also stated, has a semaphore at Boyukdere, constantly exchanging signals with the Russian ships.

Special telegrams received here during the afternoon from Salonica say that the very greatest excitement prevails there on the report that five Greek ironclads, thirteen smaller Greek warships and torpedo boats, accompanied by two Greek transports, have been sighted sixty miles from the port. The Turkish authorities, the dispatches further announce, are preparing to resist an attack of the Greek fleet.

The Portuguese gunboat Guadiana arrived at Salonica to-day. Her commander reported having met two Greek cruisers and two Greek torpedo boats about twenty miles from port. The commander of the Greek squadron ordered the commander of the Portuguese gunboat to go on board the largest of the Greek cruisers. The Portuguese officer protested, saying he would only allow the Greeks to see his ship's papers, and has reported the outrage to Lisbon. Several British warships and a French war vessel are expected at Salonica. Public feeling is becoming calmer there at the news of the victories of the Turks. A French mail steamer, bound for Salonica, was stopped at the entrance of the Gulf by a Greek warship. After inspection the mail steamer was allowed to proceed.

Edhem Pasha Marching on Volo.

A special dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has recalled Osman Pasha in order to avoid embarrassing Edhem Pasha. A telegram has been received there from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, announcing that a division of his army is on its way to Volo, the port of Thessaly, and that another division is en route to Trikhala. A deputation of citizens sent from Volo to Larissa has been assured by the Turkish commander that the people of Thessaly have nothing to fear from the invaders.

The successes of the Turkish troops in Thessaly have caused the greatest satisfaction in Turkish military circles. It is now believed at Constantinople that Edhem Pasha will occupy the port of Volo and the important town of Trikhala, almost due west of Larissa, and about forty miles from that place, with the view of strengthening his position. The Turkish Government will then call upon Greece to evacuate the Island of Crete on the condition that the Ottoman troops are withdrawn from Thessaly. With the occupation of Trikhala by the Turkish forces, the Greeks in Epirus will find themselves between the troops under Ahmed Hifzi Pasha and those of Edhem Pasha, and in danger of being cut off from the rest of the Greek forces. The Turkish forces are assuming the offensive at Metzoro and Luros, Province of Epirus. The invasion of Epirus by the advance of Greek forces on Pentepighadia, Janina, and Metzovo has been temporarily suspended in consequence of yesterday's events.

It is not thought in Constantinople that Janina is now in danger of being attacked by the mutinous Albanians, as, owing to the efforts of the palace officials here, combined with the efforts of the Albanian Chiefs, the mutineers are said to have submitted, although the outbreak at first caused serious apprehension at the Yildiz Kiosk.

The correspondent of the Associated Press with the Turkish Army, at Larissa, never saw such perfect discipline as when the victorious Turks occupied Larissa. The peace was not disturbed in a single quarter of the town. As an instance of the strictness of the orders against pillage, the correspondent has just seen a Turkish soldier who took a shirt from an abandoned, half-closed store seized by a patrol and arrested.

Practically the whole Greek population fled from the town. One of the few persons who remained informed the correspondent that there was a continual exodus throughout Saturday. Only a number of volunteers remained, who, the moment the regular Greek troops had gone, began pillaging the stores and also liberated the criminals from the jail. The released prisoners joined in the looting, and the volunteers afterward began to shoot the Mussulmans, who throughout the preceding week had been maltreated by the Greeks whenever they appeared on the streets.

Greeks Jeered at Constantin.

It is stated that before the Greeks fled Prince Constantin, the Greek Commander in Chief, begged them to remain and face the enemy, but they refused, and a regular "sauve qui peut" ensued. The Greek soldiers actually jeered at the Crown Prince as they refused to face the enemy again.

The Greek soldiers are furious at the Ethnike Hetairia, the Greek National League. They seized all the members of that organization they could find, saying:

"It is you who have brought all this misfortune upon us."

The Greek prisoners are well treated by the Turks, and a Greek officer who was seen by the correspondent had been supplied with coffee and cigarettes. He remarked to the correspondent:

"We were always told the Turks were barbarous, but I should like to see more of this sort of barbarity among our own people."

A Greek newspaper published at Larissa, of which the correspondent procured a copy, he says, is full of the most gross misrepresentations. At the moment the Turks were entering the Plain of Thessaly it announced that the Turks were in full retreat and declared the Greeks would die to the last man before they would allow a single Turk to enter Greece. The Turks have sealed up all the banks, business houses, and other places containing money or other valuables and have placed armed guards over them.

The Turkish Headquarters have been removed from Elassona to Chatalar, about five and a half miles south of Tyrnavo and about six miles west by north of Larissa.

At Constantinople the campaign in Thessaly is considered practically ended. Troops from Anatolia are arriving at Rodosto, en route for Salonica to reinforce the army in Epirus.

KING SHIFTS THE BLAME.

He Repudiates Responsibility for the Retreat of the Greek Army from Larissa.

LONDON, April 27.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Athens will say to-morrow:

"I am at liberty to affirm that King George emphatically repudiates all responsibility for the precipitate retreat of the army. He asserts that he received a telegram from his aide de camp, Col. Sapountsake, asking him to allow the retreat. The King replied: 'I am at Athens and cannot form an adequate judgment as to what should be done in Thessaly; whereas you are on the spot, acquainted with all the data, and, therefore, in a position to act according to the circumstances of the case. Exercise your best discretion.'

"Col. Sopountsake replied: 'Retreat is absolutely necessary, and I shall take upon myself the responsibility of ordering it.' This explanation has not been made known to the public here, but even if published it would not avail, because the politicians say that Col. Sapountsake was the King's favorite, had never distinguished himself in the army, and had not the shadow of a claim to be intrusted with the conduct of the war.

It is further alleged that Col. Ladzipotto, who accompanied the Crown Prince Constantin, is still more incapable, and that Commodore Roineck, commander of the fleet in Cretan waters, is nothing but a clever courtier, whose successor, Commodore Sachtouris, is no better; whereas officers of undoubted talent and tried experience, like Limbritis, Constantinidi, and Staikes, who were sent to Crete and Stamatello, have not been allowed to take an active part in the operations of the fleet.

"For all this the King is made responsible. It is further urged against him that he has virtually commanded the fleet, through Prince George, who has only obeyed the palace orders, and thus rendered serious operations impossible. I spent some time to-day among the students of a school for the children of middle-class families, and I do not hesitate to say that the French Jacobins were never so radically and frankly anti-dynastic as the Athenians are to-day. It would be ungenerous to formulate in words the brutal demands of the revolutionary programme unfolded to me to-day by mild-mannered youth and tender maidens.

"Former Minister Ralli told the King this morning that the Ministry no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people or of the Legislative Assembly. King George replied: 'If this is true, why do you not summon Parliament and elicit an expression of opinion in that way?' M. Ralli and the Opposition soon determined not to accept the responsibility of office. On the other hand, the chamber will hardly vote confidence in the existing government.

"To-day (Tuesday) numerous disorderly outbreaks occurred at Piraeus (the port of Athens.) The people invaded the cafés and smashed the portraits of the King.

"A crisis in the Ministry of Marine has been caused by the receipt of a telegram from an officer with the Eastern squadron saying: 'During the four days our fleet has spent at Skiathos we have been betrayed.'"

RESERVISTS SEIZE ARMS.

Rioters Break into Stores in Athens to Procure Weapons to Go Against the Turk.

LONDON, April 27.—The correspondent of the Standard at Athens will say to-morrow:

"I understand that the Greek campaign in Epirus has been suspended for the time being. On account of events here the King has induced the Minister of Marine to retain his office for the present. The rumor that M. Ralli has been summoned to form a Cabinet was untrue. According to an official note the King yesterday told M. Delyannis that he would for the future refrain from interfering in any way with the direction of the campaign.

"Considerable excitement was caused in the city to-day by the presence in the streets of large numbers of reservists, whom the authorities had neglected to provide with arms and ammunition or with uniforms. They are highly incensed at being thus kept idle while the Turks are advancing. This afternoon a strong band of them pillaged a gunsmith's shop at the corner of Hermes Street. There were no police in sight, and the reservists completely wrecked the shop. At the same moment another gang of rioters pillaged two larger shops in the next street, without a single arrest. The cry was, 'We want to go to drive the Turks out of Greece.'

"Great crowds then went to Palace Square, where they overheard the ringleaders of the reservists inciting the people to acts of violence by assuring them that there were no troops left in the palace. Among the discontented reservists the most incensed are the Greeks from Turkey, who complain that it is absolutely useless for them to return to Turkey without arms, as they are certain to be massacred.

"I had an interview with M. Delyannis to-day. He assured me that no communication had yet been exchanged between Greece and the powers. I gathered from his remarks that Greece is chiefly desirous of a rectification of the northern frontier in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, and that if this were done the Government would then accept autonomy for Crete under a European guarantee."

Satisfaction in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—In political circles here pleasure is experienced at the defeat of the Greeks, as it is looked upon as calculated to avert dangerous complications in the Balkans, which might have jeopardized the peace of Europe.

Swiss Doctors for the War.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 27.—The Bundesrath has informed Greece and Turkey that an ambulance with nine doctors is starting for the seat of war.

KILLED IN AN ELECTRIC CAR.

It Was Struck by a Railroad Train in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., April 27.—An electric street car filled with passengers was run into this afternoon by a railroad train on the outskirts of this city, and one person was killed, two were fatally injured, and others slightly hurt.

The street car was without a conductor and the motorman was taking fares. A Cuban refused to pay, and when an attempt was made to put him off, he was rescued by three other Cubans, who assaulted the motorman, holding him down on the rear platform while the car ran down grade to the crossing.

The name of the man killed is Manuel Azcano. The injured are Antonia Sierra and William Forepaugh. The two first named are Spaniards. Forepaugh is proprietor of a circus.

GRANT TOMB ACCEPTED

The City of New York Formally Receives the Memorial of the Great General.

A MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

Ceremonies in Which the Highest Officers of the Nation of Many States, and of the City Took Part.

A PARADE OF NEARLY 60,000 SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS.

Troops from Many States in Line—Veterans of the North and of the South Join in Doing Honor to the Dead Soldier—Civic Bodies and School Children.

WAR SHIPS OF THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Whole Ceremonial Witnessed by a Crowd of People from the City and Surrounding Towns Estimated to Number About 1,000,000 Persons.

The city formally took into its keeping yesterday the memorial tomb and monument of Gen. Grant, erected at Claremont in Riverside Park by the subscriptions of ninety thousand persons.

In the ceremonies attending the transfer the President and Vice President of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, representations from the Federal and State Legislatures, Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries, Governors of States, and other public men took part.

In honor of the occasion, also, there was a parade of about sixty thousand persons, including Federal troops, State militia, sailors from the American men-of-war, cadets, veterans of the rebellion from the South as well as North, and civic bodies, including pupils from the schools.

Concurrently there was a notable marine parade, beginning at Red Hook and extending up the Hudson River to a point opposite the tomb, where were assembled warships of this and foreign countries.

As witnesses of the ceremonials was a vast assemblage of men, women, and children, estimated at about a million of persons.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

Amid a Remarkable Display of National Flags, Huge Throngs Witness a Thrilling Ceremonial and a Big Civic and Military and a Marine Parade.

When day broke yesterday it found the city in gala trim for the ceremonies and pageantry attending the transfer of the Grant memorial to the city authorities.

The decorations which had been the work of loving care were everywhere in evidence. Flags floated from countless poles on housetops and projected from windows. Even the entrances of churches were draped with them.

The display of the National colors was the most remarkable ever seen in the city. No quarter of the town enjoyed a monopoly of it. In the poorest of neighborhoods and miles away from the line of the parade the tokens were, if anything, more profuse than in wealthier quarters. The display was the most characteristic visible feature of the day's observance—more so even than the crowded streets and the marching hosts of uniformed men.

Anxious eyes watched the skies in the early morning for weather portents. The sharp, heavy rain of the evening before had been followed by a cheerless sky, overhung with dark clouds, which the sun was vainly trying to pierce.

As the day wore on, it became evident that there would be no rain. But anxiety on the subject of the weather then took another form. A brisk and cold wind from the northwest swept angrily through the streets, scattering clouds of dust and sand, and making outdoor life very disagreeable. It was like a bit of March belated, which gave promise of marring materially the success of the expected pageant.

The Crowds Gathered Early.

Despite the raw weather, however, the crowds began to gather early in the squares and streets where the lines of paraders were to form and to line the thoroughfares through which the procession was to pass.

Even Riverside Drive, bleak yesterday as on a Winter's day, and especially swept by the piercing winds, was crowded early in the forenoon, and men, women, and children, muffled to the ears, congregated there and waited, shivering, for the van of the line.

Tokens were not wanting, however, that the weather had had a deterrent effect. This was seen especially in the empty rows of seats on choice stands and in the strenuous efforts of the "barkers" to dispose of seats at extremely low prices.

No token of this, however, was apparent from the masses of people who crowded the elevated and surface cars whose routes lead near the tomb. There were apparently unending and unbroken streams leading from every elevated platform above Fifty-ninth Street, and through all the side streets from the avenues west of Central Park.

Decorum of the Crowd.

Each train that came into the city, every bridge car from Brooklyn, and all the ferries helped to increase the throng in the streets and public places.

As if to show additional honor to the occasion the crowd behaved with perfect decorum. Never before in the history of parades were there fewer accidents or did the police have less trouble in keeping the throng within the lines.

Promptness and precision characterized yesterday's demonstration. There was not a hitch in the proceeding anywhere from the time the bugle sounded at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, where the vast body began to move, until the moment it halted waiting for the President and his staff to review it at the tomb.

When the exercises at the tomb began there were a quarter of a million people seated on stands about the place and along the route.

Others were at windows and on housetops, and a great mass of humanity stretched along and formed a deep fringe for the five miles or more that the paraders went over.

During the parade review that followed the memorial ceremonies, the members of the Grant family took the opportunity to slip quietly from the crowd and visit the tomb. It was arranged so quietly that few persons knew anything about it, and they were not interrupted. President McKinley also took a look at the tomb without attracting the notice of people who flocked after him all day long. It was while he was coming from the refreshment tent in the reviewing stand. Gen. Porter and Mayor Strong were with him. Gen. Porter handed the key to Foreman Burnside. It was adorned for the occasion with a bow of purple ribbon. The President remained inside the bronze doors for a minute or two and expressed his admiration of the beauty of the monument.

Exercises at the Tomb Shortened.

Bishop Newman set the example of shortening the exercises at the tomb. He delivered only a few sentences of the long prayer attributed to him in newspapers printed before the ceremonies began. The prayer did not occupy two minutes, including the repetition of the Lord's prayer, in which a large portion of the people within sound of the Bishop's voice joined. Mayor Strong's introduction of the President was equally terse. "I now introduce to you the President of the United States" was all that he said. It was exactly 11:30 when President McKinley removed his hat and began to talk.

It is estimated that about 60,000 men passed the reviewing stand. It was the greatest military display the city has ever seen. Gen. Dodge covered himself with glory. In the first place, the procession formed promptly and started on time. There were no confusion of orders, no friction, and no delay in reaching the tomb. Barring the dust, it was an ideal day for a march. Even the lads who marched from the military schools did not suffer from weariness.

Another feature of the ceremonies which attracted large crowds to both banks of the Hudson River, was the marine parade. Here a more international character was given to this tribute to the dead soldier by the presence of many foreign ships of war, which were in the procession with the American war vessels and the merchant marine.

It was a great street show, and the people who saw it will not cease talking about it for a long time to come.

SCENES ABOUT CLAREMONT

Happenings About the Tomb—Ambulance Corps and Medical Staff Preparing for Possibilities—Perfection of the General Arrangements.

There was much unfinished on the territory of the mausoleum at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Carpenters' hammers were creating a din everywhere, draping the stands had hardly begun, finishing touches had to be put to West Drive and Riverside Avenue, and in the restaurant annex everything was chaos, an army of waiters in overcoats and hats were preparing tables, while mechanics were struggling with unfinished work. The rain of Monday night had worked havoc with the decorations of the grand stand east of Riverside Avenue, above One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The colors were run, the stuffs were shrunk, and only the army corps emblems were in passable condition.

The public and holders of tickets would no doubt, had the weather been fine, have appeared in thousands before 8 o'clock. The deterrent wind and temperature kept away many who had tickets. Those who came to secure free points of view were mainly residents of Harlem and beyond the Harlem River. At 8 o'clock, when the police were taking up positions, there were not 3,000 persons between One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and the loop in front of the Claremont Hotel. Nearly all were those having no seat privileges. They had already taken every park bench that lined the west side of the drive. From them they were ousted later in the day to make room for women and children only.

The fakirs and vendors of refreshments and confectionery, both itinerant and in tents and booths, had not failed to appreciate that One Hundred and Twenty-second Street was the chief approach to the plateau from the east. As early as 7 A. M. many of them were ready to catch the nimble penny, and the street at that hour was bustling. Even in the shanty neighborhood near by the opportunities of the day were not neglected, and the colonists were busy with the brewing of pink lemonade in washtubs and tin boilers, putting peanuts in bags, or constructing sandwiches. Venders of medals, badges, and souvenirs were legion outside of the police lines. No doubt small fortunes were reaped by many who speculated on the celebration, as, with the exception of the Claremont Hotel, there were but two saloons near the scene of the dedication exercises and the review, both in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The public came slowly to the neighborhood of the monument, and those lightly clad were not slow in regretting it. At 9 o'clock it was evident that the sharp, cutting wind blowing from the northwest would last all day. It was strong enough to cut the North River into whitecaps, and to overcome the influence of the tide on the large warships. They were none of them parallel to the shore, and at the turn of the tide were at right angles to it. The temperature would have warranted the thickest of Winter garments, and it was inclement enough to make many noses blue.

In spite of these boreal influences all admired the tomb and the arrangements for the ceremony, the United States and foreign men-of-war were a delightful spectacle, spick and span, and gayly dressed. The pillars of the monument were set off by girdling them with scraps of imperial purple into which palms were set, and the dome and upper structure of the mausoleum was dazzlingly brilliant under the rays of the sun.

Preparations for the Crowds.

The official preparations for controlling and caring for the large crowds that was expected could hardly have been improved upon. If any error was made, it was on the side of caution. Generous credit should be given to those in charge of those who handled the crowds, Deputy Chief Cortright and Capt. Collins in charge of the police, Chief Bonner in charge of the Fire Department detail, Chief Surgeon Fluhrer, who controlled the ambulance and temporary hospital service, and Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings.

All necessary appliances and auxiliaries were at hand, ambulances, bicycle corps, fire extinguishers, temporary hospitals, medical and surgical supplies, trained nurses, patrol wagons, with extraordinary telegraph and telephone facilities. The headquarters of the police were at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Riverside Avenue, with Chief Surgeon Fluhrer in charge. An accident could not have occurred between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Claremont Hotel bluff but that aid would have reached its scene within three minutes. With the public service already told of should be mentioned the Park and Public Works Departments laborers in uniform. "There is enough foresight in the whole scheme," said Dr. Fluhrer, "to give immediate and adequate aid should a stand collapse and 100 persons suffer. They would none of them remain neglected and in want of succor more than the time necessary to reach the spot."

There were about 40,000 persons in the neighborhood of the monument at 9:30 o'clock. Half of them had tickets for stands, but they appeared to shun exposure to the atmosphere above the walks, and, if they took their seats it was when there was an opportunity to huddle with others who came. The rest walked around until the police were insistent in ordering gatherings to move on or when the public having no seats crowded them off the walks.

With the crowd were hundreds of amateur photographers, amply provided with plates, to judge from the constant leveling and snapping of the apparatus. The official and professional photographers had in some cases secured advantageous points a week before. A platform for a kinetoscope was erected at the lower end of the south stand. The result of the attempt to photograph the speakers during the exercises should be in doubt, as the intervening space was from time to time so obscured that the speakers' platform was shut off from the instrument.

Signal Corps Arrive.

The first happening of live interest to the multitude was the arrival of three United States Signal Corps Sergeants with their signaling flags. They took position at the southwest corner of the north stand, and in a few seconds, in spite of trees in the way, were in communication with the flagship New York. The next feature which caught the crowd was the firing of an Admiral's salute by the Italian cruiser Dogali, which was responded to by the flagship. This opened the day's official proceedings, and its events came apace. With the wind increased in velocity and much colder, those entitled to seats had at 10:30 o'clock filled the grand stand so that not more than 200 places were vacant.

The north stand, at no time more than three-quarters tenanted, began to fill up, but south of the speakers' platform only what were known as the press seats, which were close to the speakers' rostrum and the reviewing stand, appeared to be in favor. It is true that here, as an usher put it, tickets "didn't go," and the first who came made their choice of station, and were not required to vacate it. Although this was the best place for hearing and seeing—when standing—the press section was never crowded, except in the centre when the exercises were in progress, and at the east side during the review. Not 200 persons availed themselves of the privilege of using the seats of the south stand, back of the press seats. As to the speculators' stands in the neighborhood of the tomb, it was doubted if they were one-quarter tenanted at the prices originally set, or more than two-thirds occupied after the fee asked had been reduced to as low as 50 cents, and even 25 cents.

There were gaps even on the grand stand just before the arrival of President McKinley and the members of the Grant family. An explanation was found in the avenues leading to the plateau. The wind and the cold had decided almost as many to abandon all idea of seeing the celebration as those who had not been exposed to them to endeavor to brave it out. While there were lines of people going in the direction of the tomb they were paralleled by chilled and disappointed sightseers on their way home. The new arrivals in many cases, if they desired seats, obtained them through favor on the official stands or at small cost elsewhere.

Just before the arrival of the Presidential party and the roaring of the guns of the war vessels which announced it on the transmission of a signal by the Signal Corps, the wind was almost a gale. An attempt to cover the roof of the speaking platform with muslin was abandoned because each strip was torn to ribbons as it was nailed to the framework. The stand was decorated with huge bouquets of jacqueminot roses, but in a quarter of an hour their leaves were wilted and blown off and the petals of the flowers scattered. Their beauty was gone before the President began to speak.

The arrival of President McKinley animated the crowd, and the Grant family attracted earnest and sympathetic attention. The Presidential party alighted north of the north stand in Riverside Avenue, and by a rambling way reached the speaking platform, while the Mexican Band played delightfully in the vestibule of the monument. As soon as the speaking began and it was evident that none who spoke could be heard by more than 1,500 persons, many on the stands left for home.

When the time came for luncheon, the waiting public consoled themselves with picnic diversions, and there were few who had not brought provender. Those who tried what was for sale in the restaurants about the monument regretted that they had not brought food with them. Flasks and bottles were in evidence everywhere, and many women were glad to take a little stimulant, and those not fortunate in having a supply did not refuse when a neighbor offered them some.

Warm Clothing in Demand.

A distinct feature of the day was the devices resorted to to obtain warmth or to ward off cold. It was common to see newspapers used as chest protectors, and many men of distinguished appearance walked about with horse blankets and carriage wraps over their shoulders. Some had women's capes around their necks. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, wore a huge bearskin coach robe over his shoulders. The Congressional delegation had some fun on this score with Representative Payne of New York. The delegation found a hitch at lunch time, and sent out a foraging party, who took to the platform where the exercises had been held sandwiches and other refreshments.

Mr. Payne was with Representatives Cummings, McClellan, Dalzell, Northway, Belknap, Evans, and others, and there was much fun afoot. Some one proposed a speech from Mr. Payne, who started to mount a chair, sandwich in hand. A shout and a roar of laughter attracted his attention to his coattails, and he joined in the good humor when he discovered that three newspapers which he had used as a back protector had slipped and were dangling at his heels. Mr. Payne found willing hands to push the papers back, and submitted pleasantly to much guying after he had consoled himself from a friend's flask.

The review was enjoyed until the dust dried by the wind and stirred up by the troops began to whirl in clouds up Riverside Avenue covering those on the reviewing stand and the spectators on the grand and north stands. It became not only insupportable, but a menace to health before watering carts were brought to lay it.

Only Serious Accident.

The only serious accident of the day came while the Second Brigade of the Third Division, the New Jersey militia, was passing the reviewing stand and within sight of it. Just south of the triumphal arch the wind at all times during the day was stronger than anywhere else, because it first struck the monument and then went with increased velocity to Riverside Avenue. Several minor accidents had occurred through this. Many paraders lost their hats, music was snatched from the holders of musicians and whirled over the grand stand in tatters, and banners and standards were ripped into ribbons. Gen. Sewell was nearing the reviewing stand, and as his staff passed under the arch the charger of Col. F. Anderson of 39 West Twentieth Street, struck by a violent gust in the face, reeled so that many supposed it attacked with staggers and threw its rider. Col. Anderson fell so that the side of his head first struck the ground. His head was cut severely, and the ear was almost severed. He was at once unconscious.

Park Policeman J. W. England, who was mounted on a bicycle, went to Chief Surgeon Fluhrer's quarters, and in less than two minutes an ambulance surgeon was caring for the patient. He was put in the ambulance to be taken to St. Luke's Hospital, by way of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. England went ahead to clear the way. He was pressed on by the ambulance, and to avoid being run over turned quickly just as an old man, who wore the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic, started to cross the Avenue. It was impossible to avoid an accident, and England ran the veteran down. In falling he cut his scalp severely, but after treatment at the temporary hospital went away. He refused to give his name.

At St. Luke's Hospital the surgeons said that Col. Anderson had received wounds of minor gravity and concussion of the brain. They did not believe that his skull was fractured. He was resting comfortably at midnight.

With the end of the military parade half of the remaining spectators left the plateau. They had thinned out after the Grant family left, and when President McKinley started to board the Dolphin. When half of the Veteran Grand Division had passed the reviewing stand not more than one-tenth of the seats on Riverside Drive at this point were occupied, and there was a steady diminution of spectators until there was no longer a crowd anywhere. The multitude had disolved like a chunk of ice in July.

Celebration at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—This city to-day celebrated the birthday of its most illustrious citizen, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The entire town was in festive array. Visitors from all portions of the State as well as from other States came to attend the exercises in honor of the hero of the civil war. The ceremonies of the day opened at 2 o'clock in the presence of a great throng in Turner Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, and continued until late to-night, the exercises closing with a grand annual reunion of the old soldiers.

AT GEN. GRANT'S TOMB

Exercises Impressive in Their Simplicity Mark the Transfer of the Handsome Monument.

THE NATION'S HERO HONORED

Gen. Horace Porter Eulogizes the Dead Chieftain in a Forceful Speech of Presentation.

MAYOR STRONG ACCEPTS THE GIFT ON BEHALF OF THE CITY.

President McKinley's Address—His Cabinet, Governors of States, and Men Distinguished in Every Walk of Life Participated.

The official ceremonies at the tomb were simple enough to have satisfied Jefferson or Lincoln. They were almost austere, and were such as Gen. Grant himself might have chosen as befitting the simplicity and directness of his own life.

The bleak wind, which whistled shrilly through the columns of the mausoleum, and shrieked amid the skeleton frames of the platfrom and reception stand; the cold, drear sky, and the flitting sun and shadow that checkered the scene added to the striking severity. The myriad banners fluttered as if waved by tireless hands, and many of them were torn into shreds by the gale. The bunting was stripped from the railings and framework of the platform and waved to and fro in a wind that grew fiercer as it blew. Hats, shawls, handkerchiefs—all detachable things—were blown helter skelter into the air or under the feet of the crowd.

The President's party came upon the platform which had been erected at the foot of the tomb, in so quiet a manner that their presence was not suspected until Major McKinley appeared in the front. Immediately a cheer from those nearest him told of his arrival. Then cheer after cheer burst from the hosts that were stretched in unbroken line from Claremont to Madison Square. The outburst of greeting was not, however, as hearty as it was later in the ceremonies. The fact that the President was there to pay tribute to the great soldier seemed to cast a spell over the people, and the cheering died on their lips.

The simplicity of the occasion was preserved to the end. Mrs. U. S. Grant and the other members of the family came quietly into the speakers' stand, and sat well to the rear. Ex-President Cleveland sat at one side, and when Major McKinley came on, greeted him pleasantly. Vice President Hobart, Speaker T. B. Reed, and members of the Cabinet also occupied the small stand with the President. The diplomatic corps was ranged around the Presideatial group.

In front of the speakers were great bunches of American Beauty roses, and roses on long stems were twined around the stand supports and scattered profusely on chairs and tables.

When ex-President Cleveland appeared he was greeted with even heartier cheers than were accorded to Mr. McKinley. Before the speaking, when he arose to await the approach of the President, he was cheered repeatedly, and the crowd took up his name and shouted "Cleveland" down the long lines. This warm reception of the ex-President was repeated when he left the stand and drove away with Richard Watson Gilder.

When President McKinley reached the speakers' stand the Damrosch chorus sang "America," and thousands of voices joined in the singing.

The formal ceremonies consisted of a brief prayer by Bishop J. P. Newman, the introduction of the President by Mayor Strong, a short address by Mr. McKinley, the eulogy and presentation speech by Gen. Horace Porter, and the Mayor's acceptance of the monument on behalf of the city.

PRAYER OF BISHOP NEWMAN.

Panegyric for the Dead and a Supplication for the General Welfare of the Country.

Bishop Newman made this prayer:

May the mantle of our departed chieftain and statesman rest upon him who is to-day the Chief Magistrate of our favored Republic, that, under his wise administration, our land may be the home of peace and plenty; may the poor never cry for bread, nor the honest toiler languish in want, nor the virtuous citizen suffer from injustice; may the rich care for the poor and the poor respect the rich, for Thou art the maker of all.

We supplicate Thee, Thou Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the welfare of our common country; that our legislators may discern their times and our judges be worthy the smile of the Infinite Judge; may our army be a terror to evil doers, and our navy be the bearer of messages of good will to all nations; may the Governor of this imperial State and the Mayor of this great city be under Thy divine guidance, to give us a wise and stable administration, and may our Nation lead the advance of all peoples, in all that is beneficent in science, useful in art, noble in charity, generous in devotion; may prosperity return to our people, in the abundance of our fields, the richness of our industries, and the wealth of our commerce.

And here, as on some sacramental altar, we renew our allegiance to Thee, Thou God of our Fathers, and on this memorable day, by this flowing river, in the presence of this noble monument, expressive of a nation's love and admiration, we pledge ourselves to be true to the cause for which the departed fought, to the Union he preserved, to the institutions he cherished; to love what Thou lovest and hate what Thou hatest; until our nation shall be the light of the world, until knowledge, and virtue, and truth, and sobriety, and plenty, and Christianity shall fill our earth with gladness through Him who taught us to pray—Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

ADDRESS OF MR. M'KINLEY.

Lives Like Grant's the Inspiration from Which Unborn Generations May Gather Patriotism.

President McKinley spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: A great life, dedicated to the welfare of the Nation, here finds its earthly coronation. Even if this day lacked the impressiveness of ceremony and was devoid of pageantry, it would still be memorable, because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most famous and best loved of American soldiers.

Architecture has paid high tribute to the leaders of mankind, but never was a memorial more worthily bestowed or more gratefully accepted by a free people than the beautiful structure before which we are gathered.

In marking the successful completion of this work, we have as witnesses and participants representatives of all branches of our Government, the resident officials of foreign nations, the Governors of States, and the sovereign people from every section of our common country, who join in this august tribute to the soldier, patriot, and citizen.

Almost twelve years have passed since the heroic vigil ended and the brave spirit of Ulysses S. Grant fearlessly took its flight. Lincoln and Stanton had preceded him, but of the mighty Captains of the war Grant was the first to be called. Sherman and Sheridan survived him, but have since joined him on the other shore.

The great heroes of the civil strife on land and sea are for the most part now no more. Thomas and Hancock, Logan and McPherson, Farragut, Dupont, and Porter, and a host of others have passed forever from human sight. Those remaining grow dearer to us, and from them and the memory of those who have departed generations yet unborn will draw their inspiration and gather strength for patriotic purpose.

Grant's Homely Virtues.

A great life never dies. Great deeds are imperishable; great names immortal. Gen. Grant's services and character will continue undiminished in influence and advance in the estimation of mankind so long as liberty remains the cornerstone of free government and integrity of life the guaranty of good citizenship.

Faithful and fearless as a volunteer soldier, intrepid and invincible as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Union, calm and confident as President of a reunited and strengthened Nation which his genius had been instrumental in achieving, he has our homage and that of the world; but brilliant as was his public character, we love him all the more for his home life and homely virtues. His individuality, his bearing and speech, his simple ways, had a flavor of rare and unique distinction, and his Americanism was so true and uncompromising that his name will stand for all time as the embodiment of liberty, loyalty, and national unity.

Victorious in the work which under Divine Providence he was called upon to do, clothed with almost limitless power, he was yet one of the people—patient, patriotic, and just. Success did not disturb the even balance of his mind, while fame was powerless to swerve him from the path of duty. Great as he was in war, he loved peace, and told the world that honorable arbitration of differences was the best hope of civilization.

With Washington and Lincoln, Grant has an exalted place in history and the affections of the people. To-day his memory is held in equal esteem by those whom he led to victory and by those who accepted his generous terms of peace.

Blue and Gray in Accord.

The veteran leaders of the Blue and Gray here meet not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal National spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the Nation's greatest glory.

It is right, then, that Gen. Grant should have a memorial commensurate with his greatness, and that his last resting place should be the city of his choice, to which he was so attached in life, and of whose ties he was not forgetful even in death. Fitting, too, is it that the great soldier should sleep beside the noble river on whose banks he first learned the art of war, and of which he became master and leader without a rival.

But let us not forget the glorious distinction with which the metropolis, among the fair sisterhood of American cities, has honored his life and memory. With all that riches and sculpture can do to render the edifice worthy of the man, upon a site unsurpassed for magnificence has this monument been reared by New York as a perpetual record of his illustrious deeds, in the certainty that, as time passes, around it will assemble with gratitude and reverence and veneration men of all climes, races, and nationalities.

New York holds in its keeping the precious dust of the silent soldier, but his achievements—what he and his brave comrades wrought for mankind—are in the keeping of 70,000,000 American citizens, who will guard the sacred heritage forever and forevermore.

GEN. PORTER'S ORATION.

The Dead Chieftain Eulogized and the Monument Presented to the City of New York.

Gen. Porter in his oration formally presenting the monument to the city, said:

"It is all like a dream. One can scarcely realize the lapse of time and the memorable events which have occurred since our hero President was first proclaimed one of the great of earth. The dial hands upon the celestial clock record the flight of more than a generation since the legions of American manhood poured down from the hilltops, surged up from the valleys, knelt upon their native soil to swear eternal allegiance to the Union, and went forth to seal the oath with their blood in marching under the victorious banners of Ulysses S. Grant. To-day countless numbers of his contemporaries, their children, and their children's children gather about his tomb to give permanent sepulture to his ashes and to recall the record of his imperishable deeds.

"It is peculiarly fitting that this memorial should be dedicated in the presence of the distinguished soldier who marched in the victorious columns of his illustrious chief, and who now so worthily occupies the chair of State in which he sat. There is a source of extreme gratification and a profound significance in the fact that there are in attendance here not only the soldiers who fought under the renowned defender of the Union cause, but the leaders of armies who fought against him, uniting in testifying to the esteem and respect which he commanded from friend and foe alike.

"This grateful duty which we discharge this day is not unmixed with sadness, for the occasion brings vividly to mind the fatal day on which his generous heart ceased to beat, and recalls the grief which fell upon the American people with a sense of pain which was akin to the sorrow of a personal bereavement, and yet it is not an occasion for tears, not a time to chant requiems or display the sable draperies of public mourning.

Grant Not a Dead Memory.

"He who lies within the portals of yonder tomb is not a dead memory; he is a living reality. He has been consigned to the chamber of death, but not to the realms of forgetfulness. Our grief is calmed by the recollection of the blessings his life conferred and the fame he has left to the custody of his fellow-citizens. We consecrate this day to a tribute to the memory of the departed worth. The story of his life is the history of the most eventful epoch in his country's annals. Upon an occasion such as this it would seem more fitting to stand silent by the tomb and let history alone speak, but it has been deemed proper that living witnesses to his virtues should pay the grateful tribute of their testimony. The allotment of time permits only a brief allusion to the achievements of his marvelous career.

"Ulysses S. Grant sprang from the loins of the American people and derived his patent of nobility direct from God. He possessed an abiding confidence in the honesty and intelligence of his fellow-countrymen and always retained his deep hold upon their affections. Even when clothed with the robes of the master, he forgot not that he was still the servant of the people. In every great crisis he was content to leave the efforts to his countrymen and the results to God.

"As commander of men in the field he manifested the highest characteristics of a soldier, as evinced in every battle in which he was engaged, from Palo Alto to Appomattox. He was bold in conception, fixed in purpose, and vigorous in execution. He never allowed himself to be thrown on the defensive, but always aimed to take the initiative in battle. He made armies, not cities, the objective points of his campaigns. Obstacles which would have deterred another seemed only to inspire him with greater confidence, and his soldiers soon learned to reflect much of his determination.

The Majesty of His Achievements.

"His motto was, 'When in doubt move to the front.' His sword always pointed the way to an advance; its hilt was never presented to an enemy. He once wrote in a letter to his father, 'I never expect to have an army whipped, unless it is badly whipped, and can't help it.' He enjoyed the physical constitution which enabled him to endure every form of fatigue and privation incident to military service in the field. His unassuming manner, purity of character, and absolute loyalty inspired loyalty in others, confidence in his methods, and gained him the devotion of the humblest of his subordinates. He exhibited a rapidity of thought and action on the field which enabled him to move with a promptness rarely ever equaled, and which never failed to astonish and often to baffle the efforts of a less vigorous opponent.

"A story of his martial deeds inspires us with the grandeur of events and the majesty of achievement. He did not fight for glory, but for national existence and the equality and rights of men. His sole ambition was his country's prosperity. His victories failed to elate him. In the dispatches which reported his triumphs there was no word of arrogance, no exaggeration, no aim at dramatic effect.

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"With all his self-reliance, he was never betrayed into immodesty of expression. He never underrated himself in a battle, he never overrated himself in a report. He could not only command armies, he could command himself. Inexorable as he was in battle, war never hardened his heart or weakened the strength of his natural affections. He retained a singularly sensitive nature, a rare tenderness of feeling, shrank from the sight of blood, and was painfully alive to every form of human suffering.

"While his career as a soldier eclipsed by its brilliancy his achievements as a statesman, yet when we sum up the events of the eight years during which he was President of the Republic, their magnitude and importance challenge comparison with those of any other Chief Magistrate since the inauguration of the Government.

His First Administration.

"When he took the helm of state the country was in a condition of ferment and disorganization, which is always consequent upon a long-continued civil war. The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution had not yet been ratified by the States. In the South secret societies and armed bands of lawless men were creating terror and defeating the ends of justice.

"The prosperity of the country was still lagging, the public debt was oppressive, and inflationists and repudiators were weakening the National credit. Our merchant marine had dwindled to a mere shadow of its former self; political rancor had envenomed whole sections of the country. Indian wars were brewing, unsettled disputes with foreign powers threatened the National peace, and the new Chief Magistrate was confronted with problems so formidable that they were enough to appal the stoutest heart and discourage the most hopeful mind.

"In the letter of acceptance of his nomination for the Presidency he uttered one of the sublimest sentences ever penned by statesmen's hands: 'Let us have peace.' Of all the many aphorisms which emanated from him, this has been deemed the most fitting to engrave indelibly over the portals of his tomb. It is typical of his nature, emblematic of the eternal peace enjoyed by his soul. He began his Administration vigorously and firmly, but he declared that he would have 'no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.'

"In his first inaugural address he urged measures to strengthen the public credit and give to the world an unquestionable pledge of financial honesty. His early experience among the Indians while he was serving on the frontier had eminently fitted him for inaugurating practical methods for improving their condition. He took up honestly the work of civilizing and Christianizing them, placing them on reservations, treating them as wards of the nation, and fitting them for ultimate citizenship, and thus avoided wars and saved vast sums of money.

Readmission of the States.

"Under his Administration, the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution was ratified, and all the States were readmitted to the Union. In 1870 he recommended the refunding of the National debt, and an act was passed soon after providing for bonds at 4 per cent., a much reduced rate of interest, and they were successfully negotiated.

"For the first time in our history, he brought about a genuine reform in our civil service, and, in the face of the most persistent opposition, organized the first Civil Service Board. By bringing to swift justice the chief offenders, he succeeded in suppressing the armed bands that were spreading terror throughout a part of the States, and compelled absolute obedience to the National authority. In the third year of his Administration amnesty was declared, and nearly every person in the South was again clothed with all his civil rights. The soldier had become the pacificator, the destroyer had become the restorer.

"In his foreign policy he manifested his sense of justice when he proclaimed: 'I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other; I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own.' He evinced his firmness when, by untiring effort, he secured from foreign powers ample apologies and reparation which had been long withheld. He brought about a settlement of the Alabama claims and the San Juan boundary question, proclaiming thereby his dislike for war; inaugurated the principle of peaceful arbitration in National disputes, and taught the world its grandest lesson in modern diplomacy.

"When the craze for the inflation of our National currency had unsettled the judgment of legislators, he penned a veto so logical, so forceful, that it preserved the credit of the Government and saved the honor of the Nation. It was a second Appomattox, gained, not with the sword, but with the pen. In 1874 he urged, in a letter widely published at the time, the resumption of our specie payments, and his views attracted much attention.

Taxation Reduced.

"The Resumption act was passed the next Winter. He suppressed the formidable band of conspirators known as the 'Whisky Ring,' and brought to justice the offenders. His vigorous order for their prosecution ended with the famous words, 'Let no guilty man escape.' No matter what efforts may have been made to rob him of the credit of his work, the honor of it belongs primarily to him. In 1875 he summed up his political faith in the famous Des Moines letter, in which he showed that he knew neither rank nor race, saying: 'Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion.'

"He said in a speech at Warren, Ohio, that he was for the 'party which assures protection to life and property, the public credit, and the payment of the debts of the Government, State, county, and municipality, which encourages the poor to strive to better their children, enabling them to compete successfully with their more fortunate associates, and which tolerates no privileged characters.' An American citizen who cannot subscribe to that political creed must be wholly given over to the worship of perversity.

"His writings treat of every subject embraced between the broadest lines of war and statesmanship. His style is conspicuously unpretentious, and while it makes no pretension at elegance of diction and contains little of ornament, it evinces a terseness in perspicuity which makes it a model of vigorous English.

"During his Administration, so momentous in events, the two oceans were united by our great transcontinental railways, taxes were reduced over $300,000,000, the National debt was reduced over $450,000,000, the interest on the debt from $160,000,000 to $100,000,000, and the balance of trade was changed from $130,000,000 against the country to $130,000,000 in its favor.

Some Personal Characteristics.

"At the close of his eight years of honest, earnest, patriotic labor he left no unfinished work to turn over to his successor. There was peace within our borders, peace with all the world, prosperity among all the people, and the name of America stood higher than it ever stood before on the honor roll of nations.

"He was a many-sided man, and possessed so many conspicuous, and sometimes contradictory, characteristics that, even to those who served with him most intimately in camp and Cabinet, he still remains something of an enigma. To form a just estimate of the man, we must not only look at the results he accomplished or the words he wrote, but must study those personal traits which often best explain their chief merits.

"The salient points in his character were absolute truthfulness, becoming modesty, superb courage, moral and physical; inexhaustible patience, unbounded generosity to friends, magnanimity to foes, unswerving loyalty, and matchless foresight. He was slow in choosing and in changing friends. He never deserted a friend on the fire, but when unfaithful friends had once forfeited his confidence they never regained it. He hated only two classes of men—liars and cowards. He never could abide them, and never could see any use of their existence. He trod the rugged paths of frontier life and passed through all the rough and tumble of the campaigns of two wars, was more severely tried than Job himself, and yet never in his life uttered an oath or imprecation. He was a chosen son of Liberty, but he believed in liberty secured by law, and that the people's prosperity depends upon public tranquillity.

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"One of his most conspicuous attributes was his foresight. His mental power in this respect has scarcely a parallel, and to this gift he largely owed his matchless success. He never wasted time in dwelling upon the events of the past, but closed them out from his thoughts and concentrated his mind upon plans for the future. His farsightedness manifested itself in all his preparations, both in his military and civil career, and his predictions of events at times amounted almost to prophecies.

Evidences of His Foresight.

"At the breaking out of hostilities, while many eminent and experienced men were declaring that the war would last but a few months, and orators were waving their white handkerchiefs and proclaiming that they were large enough to wipe up all the blood which would be shed in the coming struggle, Grant announced his belief that the war would continue for years, and that preparations should be commensurate with its formidable proportions. He wrote a letter from the field to the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in which he said: 'It became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established I would not therefore be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled.' Before any battles had been fought he said to a staff officer: 'I believe that Virginia will be the principal field of military operations in this rebellion, that the cavalry will play an important part in that section of the country, and that the decisive battle of the war will occur there.' This prediction was verified in every particular.

"When it was represented that Kentucky would remain neutral, Grant declared that no State could remain neutral in a National war of such magnitude, and that it would be taken possession of by the troops of one side or the other, and he, without awaiting orders, promptly threw his command into Kentucky, to gain the vantage grounds and hold that important territory.

"In his proclamation, issued at the time, he spoke with the true bluntness of the soldier, saying, 'I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors.' When the enemy came out of Fort Donelson to attack him, no one could divine the object of the movement. He promptly ordered the haversacks of the dead to be examined, and finding that they were well filled, said, 'Men defending a fort don't carry three days' rations when making a charge unless they are trying to get away,' and after driving them back sent in word, 'I propose to move immediately upon your works.'

Soldiers' Votes Saved.

"As early as the capture of Vicksburg he expressed entire confidence in the belief that it was not a military necessity to deal harshly with the enemy, and that all possible leniency should be shown to the Southern people, as they would soon again become our fellow-countrymen. He, therefore, treated the prisoners with every consideration, paroled the officers and men, and issued this characteristic order: 'The garrison will march out to-morrow. Instruct your commands to be quiet and orderly as the prisoners pass by, and to make no offensive remarks.'

"He early foresaw that to overcome the rebellion it was not only necessary to maintain large armies in the field, but to have a vigorous support of the war in the Northern States. Over a million loyal voters were absent at the front and thus deprived of the right of suffrage and prevented from offsetting by their votes the votes of the disloyal element in the North, and he wrote a remarkable letter to the Secretary of War, setting forth a plan in great detail, providing a method which would enable the soldiers to vote in the field. The plan, accompanied as it was by such checks and safeguards that the votes would be entirely free and untrammeled, so strongly commended itself to the authorities that it was carried out and proved a complete success. At Appomattox it was a nice question of judgment as to what terms to accord to the opposing army. Civil warfare is always the most bitter, the worst feelings have been engendered; the war had claimed as a sacrifice the best blood of the country; the land was filled with mourning, the excitement was at fever heat, and there was in many quarters a vindictiveness which prompted the harshest treatment permissible in civilized warfare. Gen. Grant, without consulting higher authority, and without hesitation, took the responsibility of according lenient treatment and avoiding all unnecessary offense. He did not demand Lee's sword, and allowed the men to take their horses home 'to work their little farms,' and when the Union batteries began to fire triumphal salutes, he sent out an order, saying: 'The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best way to rejoice after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field.'

The Policy of His Mercy.

"With his uncommon range of mental vision, he foresaw that the granting of those conditions would induce other armies throughout the South to accept the same terms, and thus prevent a guerrilla warfare from being carried on for an indefinite period in the interior, and would induce such influential men as Lee and other Confederate Army commanders to use their influence in aiding in the rehabilitation of the Southern States.

"He was quicker than any one else to see that reconstruction would be a task almost as formidable as the suppression of armed rebellion. He refrained from entering the captured capital; did not even step within the enemy's lines, and shrank from every act which might make him appear to pose as a conqueror.

"When President Johnson, soon after the war, inaugurated his campaign for making treason odious, and when indictments were brought in the Federal courts against Lee and other ex-Confederate officers, Grant foresaw that if such a course were pursued it would be interpreted as a gross breach of faith and a violation of the terms given in the paroles; that it would lead to exciting trials which would last for years, be a constant source of irritation, and probably compel the Government to hold the Southern States for a long time as conquered territories, while he believed that every effort should be made to bring them back into the Federal Union.

"His judgment was so clear upon this subject that he declared his intention to resign his commission in the army if his prisoners were not protected. The result was the quashing of the indictments and the creation of a disposition on the part of the South to accept the results of the war.

"As President, he showed in his first inaugural that he foresaw the financial errors which were likely some day to be advocated when he wrote: 'To protect the National honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. * * * Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public life.' Twenty years ago he said: 'At some future day the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress which shall take cognizance of international questions of difficulty, and whose decisions will be as binding as the decision of the Supreme Court is upon us.'

His Statesmanship Proved.

"The spirit of the age seems to be gradually tending toward a fulfillment of that prediction.

"Early in his first Presidential term he took vigorous measures to have competent surveys for an interoceanic canal, believing that it was essential in connecting our extensive Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a shorter water route. His foresight convinced him that it was impossible to defend such a canal in case of war unless we had a commodious naval station in the Gulf of Mexico. He realized the fact that other nations hold possession of fortified islands from Bermuda to the West Indies; he believed that some day we would build a competent navy, and that we would be greatly embarrassed by not having even a coaling station on any of the islands in the Gulf.

"He therefore negotiated a treaty for securing possession of San Domingo, with its magnificent Bay of Samana, which would afford a harbor for the largest navy afloat. The treaty gave us, virtually without cost, an island occupying a commanding position, rich in many products necessary to this country, and with so sparse a population that there are only seven inhabitants to the square mile. The Senate defeated the treaty by depriving it of the necessary two-thirds vote upon the question of its ratification. Now, twenty-seven years thereafter, when we have an iron-clad navy and have begun an interoceanic canal, and have recently been threatened with grave complications in Cuba, Venezuela, and elsewhere, there are few patriotic American citizens who do not regret that at that important crisis the President's policy did not prevail.

"In defining the qualities of public men it has been said that the politician looks forward to his next election, the statesman looks forward to his next generation. Measured by this definition, Grant manifested the highest order of statesmanship.

"He was naturally of a hopeful disposition and cheerful mind, and entered heartily into social gayeties, but there were periods in his life when his heart strings were attuned to strains of sadness. He underwent physical hardships and mental tortures which would have crushed a character less heroic. Like other conspicuous leaders, it was his fate to suffer the bitter experience of detraction, misrepresentation, and betrayal.

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Unaffected by Malice.

"It may be said of him, as was said of a predecessor: 'There were times when twenty men applied for the same office, and after he had reached the selection he found that he had made nineteen enemies and one ingrate.' He was assailed more bitterly than any one who ever sat in the chair of state, save Washington. He was brought to realize that 'reproach is a concomitant to greatness as satire and invective were an essential part of a Roman empire,' and to learn that in public life 'all honors wound, the last one kills.' Envy and malice made him at times the target for their poisoned shafts, but their fragments fell at his feet, as shattered as the reputations of those who aimed them, and even the wrath of his enemies may now be counted in his praise.

"Gen. Grant was a man who seemed to be created especially to meet great emergencies. It was the very magnitude of the task which called forth the powers that manifested it. Whether leading and attacking Mexico, dictating the terms of surrender to countless thousands in the war of rebellion, suddenly assuming vast responsibility in great crises, both in peace and in war, writing state papers as President, which were to have a lasting bearing upon the policy of the Government; traveling through all the lands and mingling with the descendants of a line of Kings, who rose and stood uncovered in his presence, he was always equal to the occasion, and acquitted himself with the success that challenges the admiration of the world. In trivial matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant. As Johnson said of Milton: 'He could hew a Colossus from the rocks; he could not carve faces on cherrystones.'

"Even his valor on the field of carnage was not superior to the heroism he displayed when, in his fatal illness, he confronted the only enemy to whom he ever surrendered. His old will power reasserted itself in his determination to complete his memoirs. During a whole month of physical torture he with one hand held Death at arm's length, while with the other he penned the most brilliant chapter in American history.

"It is twelve years since he left the living here to join the other living, commonly called the dead, and the laurel on his brow was intertwined with the cypress.

Tribute of Grateful Hearts.

"His last words, uttered at the close of his agonizing illness, were eminently characteristic of his patience and consideration for others: 'I hope no one will be distressed on my account.' Now that more than a decade has passed since he stood among us, we can form a better estimate of his character than when he was close by. Time has shed a clearer light upon his acts. He has reached a higher altitude; distance has brought him into the proper focus, and the picture upon which we now look appears in its true proportions. We see his traits molded into perfect symmetry and blended into majestic harmony. 'A tree can best be measured when it is down.'

"He reached the highest pinnacle of human distinction. Men have dwelt upon his achievements till they know them all by heart. The record of his deeds rises to the sublimity of an epoch. The story of his life is worthy the contemplation of ages. He needs no eulogists; his services attest his greatness; he did his duty, and trusted to history for his meed of praise. The more history discusses him, the more brilliant becomes the lustre of his name. He was a natural leader; he was born to command. He was one of the men who 'marked the hours while others only sound them.' No one can rob him of a single laurel; no one can lessen the measure of his renown. He honored the age in which we live, and future generations will be illuminated by the brightness of his fame.

"His countrymen have paid him a tribute of grateful hearts, that have reared in monumental rock a sepulchre for his ashes, a temple to his fame. The fact that it has been built by the voluntary contributions of the people will give our citizens an individual interest in preserving it, in honoring it; it will stand throughout the ages upon its conspicuous promontory, this ideal site.

Meaning of the Monument.

"It will overlook the metropolis of the Republic which his efforts saved from dismemberment; it will be reflected in the noble waters of the Hudson, upon which pass the argosies of commerce, so largely multiplied by the peace secured by his heroic deeds. The tolling of passing bells will replace the echo of his hostile guns. It was not necessary for his renown that this memorial should be reared. A Nation's prosperity is his true monument; his name will stand immortal when the granite has crumbled and epitaphs have vanished.

"In the movement for the erection of this memorial it was not his reputation that was at stake, it was the reputation of his countrymen. They owed a sacred duty, which they could not fail to perform. They have reared his monument to a majestic height; but if it towered above the eagle's flight it would not reach as high as the summit of his fame. Its flawless granite is typical of the spotless character of his reputation. Its delicate lines and massive proportions will remind us of the childlike simplicity which was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature.

"The hallowed memories clustering about it will recall the heroic age of the Republic. Its mute eloquence will plead for equal sacrifice should war ever again threaten the Nation's life. In this tomb which generosity has created, and which his services have sanctified, his ashes will henceforth rest, but his true sepulchre will be in the hearts of his countrymen."

Pausing a moment Gen. Porter continued:

"And now, Mr. Mayor, it becomes my official duty on behalf of the Grant Monument Association to transfer through you to the City of New York this National memorial. Its construction has been the work of willing hands and generous hearts. About 90,000 patriotic citizens have been contributors to the building fund, their subscriptions ranging in amounts from 1 cent to $5,000, so that it has been an eminently popular subscription. The entire fund with accrued interest amounts to about $600,000. The monument itself is now completed. Provision has been made for a colossal statue to surmount the dome of the monument, the work upon which will be begun without unreasonable delay.

Men Who Helped in the Work.

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the wise counsel, material assistance, and hearty co-operation received at all times from the Trustees, officers, and members of the committees during the entire period of my association with this enterprise. The Executive Committee, consisting, besides the officers, of Mr. Henry W. Cannon, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Mr. Alexander E. Orr, Mr. Cornelius O. Reilly, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Gen. Wager Swayne, and Col. Elliott F. Shepard, now deceased, have by their indefatigable and unselfish labors in the work conducted by the association during the past five years commended themselves to the thanks of this grateful community and Nation at large.

"The Vice President, Mr. Elihu Root, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge have been conspicuous in giving to the association the benefit

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

of their excellent judgment, their constant endeavors, and professional labors.

"The Secretary, the late James C. Reed, gave his time and services for five years to the vast bureau of work of the position, conducted the extensive correspondence, kept the elaborate accounts made necessary by the manifold details of the office, and was at all times conspicuously active in the labors which were entailed upon him. He exhibited a devotion to the interests of the association which commanded the respect of and endeared him to all his associates. It is most pathetic that he should have been placed in his grave the day before the dedication of the tomb in the erection of which he bore such an honorable part. All patriotic hearts mourn his loss, and their most profound sympathies go forth to his bereaved family.

"Mr. Frederick D. Tappen has been for five years the Treasurer of the association. His high character and the esteem in which he is held in the community have everywhere inspired respect and confidence. He has labored unceasingly in the arduous duties of the office, and the enterprise is deeply indebted to him for his untiring labors in receipting for the numberless small amounts subscribed and keeping the financial accounts and for the constant and watchful care he has exercised over the fund of which he has been the official custodian."

Executive Officers' Good Work.

It would be difficult to accord a commensurate degree of credit to Mr. Cornelius O'Reilly, the efficient Chairman of the Building Committee. He has been identified with the enterprise from its very start. His practical experience in building and rare knowledge of the best mechanical methods, his willingness to give a very great portion of his time to supervising the manifold details of construction has stamped him as one of our most public-spirited citizens, and should command for him the grateful recognition by all our people. During the entire work of construction all the executive officers of the association have cheerfully given their time and services to the arduous work which they have undertaken.

Mr. John H. Duncan, whose design for the monument was accepted, and who held the position of architect, has made all of his other interests yield to the supervision of this memorial, with which his name will always be inseparably connected, and which will forever stand as a noble monument to his architectural skill.

Mr. Edward F. Cregin of Chicago was prominently identified with the association during the most active period of the work of raising the fund, and by his suggestiveness, fertility of resource, and excellent equipment for the duty he performed he contributed invaluable aid, and it is due to him that at this time public acknowledgment should be rendered of the important services he has rendered to this great National work.

The acknowledgments of the association are also due to Col. G. L. Gillespie of the United States Engineer Corps, for his efficient services in giving the Department of Construction the benefit of his long experience and high scientific attainments.

The services of Mr. A. Dorflinger, the engineer of the association, have been of very substantial value in the progress of the work. His professional skill and intimate knowledge of the most advanced methods of construction entitle him to a very high commendation.

Mr. J. Massey Rhind, the accomplished sculptor, displayed his skill to great perfection in the decoration in high relief sculpture which adds so much to the ornamental features of the monument.

It is a great pleasure to make public acknowledgment to Mr. D. O. Mills, who, besides being a contributor to the fund, has for five years generously furnished the general offices of the association free of charge. Mr. John T. Brady, the contractor, has throughout the entire work of construction been engaged upon portions of the work, and his devotion to the interests of the enterprise have commended him warmly to the association.

One of the most cherished memories of my life will be the recollection of the privilege of sharing in the labors of such honored colleagues as those who have been connected with me in this association.

And now, Mr. Mayor, it only remains for me to formally transmit through you to the custody of the Nation's metropolis this memorial tomb, which henceforth is to remain in the custody of the city over which you have the honor to preside.

MAYOR STRONG'S ADDRESS.

On Behalf of the City He Formally Accepts the Tomb from the Monument Association.

Mayor Strong in his address said:

Gen. Porter: As Mayor of the City of New York, and on behalf of all its citizens, it is my distinguished honor to formally accept from the Grant Monument Association this magnificent tomb. It is especially fitting that the transfer of this beautiful piece of architecture should take place in the presence of the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and many others of high official position, and also the representatives of foreign Governments who unite with us to honor the memory of one of whom you have already so feelingly spoken.

Erected as it was by the voluntary contributions of nearly 100,000 of our fellow-citizens, mostly from the territory of the Greater New York, it will forever perpetuate the name and fame of one of the bravest military chieftains of the country.

I render grateful acknowledgment to the municipal authorities who selected this classic spot to receive his remains. The citizens of our city will be justly proud of their action, for here will be the shrine where his old comrades will worship and where the people of a grateful Nation will journey to offer the silent tribute of admiration. Let it be the Mecca where posterity for ages to come will gather fresh inspiration for patriotism. Great in war, greater in peace, let his memory never fade from the heart of a grateful Nation.

As he invoked peace for us, let us see that his ashes repose in peace so long as the country exists he so heroically defended, aye, so long as the waters of the Hudson flow silently by this noble structure. From this day forth let us hope that every passing steamboat, going in either direction, shall toll its bell in recognition of the great services rendered this country by the silent soldier who sleeps within these granite walls.

For such an object, gentlemen of the New York Legislature, your request would have the weight of law. As he served his country in peace and war, making our present conditions possible, we this day reconsecrate ourselves to all that is best in American citizenship, to all that is best in this Government founded by the fathers, preserved by our martyred heroes, and blessed by the grace of Almighty God.

TROUBLE IN THE LUNCH TENT.

Hungry Congressional Committee Had to Wait While the President Ate —Insulted by Policemen.

The guests of the city were for the most part entertained at luncheon immediately after the dedicatory exercises were over, in a tent just north of the monument. It was in this tent that the President and Vice President, ex-President Cleveland, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and Mayor Strong and his friends were entertained at luncheon. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Strong with their friends went to the Claremont Hotel, where a room had been reserved for them.

The tent in which the main luncheon was served was not kept clear for the President and his party without much trouble.

While the exercises were in progress men were constantly coming in. Two members of the Grant Monument Committee were trying to keep the visitors out.

Part of the Congressional committee, under the lead of Sereno E. Payne, the dean of the New York delegation, came in to get some refreshments. One of the committeemen ordered them to get out. They protested.

"If you don't get out the officers will have to put you out, or arrest you," said the committeeman. Then the Congressmen withdrew.

Secretary Leary of the Park Board was appealed to by the committeemen to instruct the park police to keep the people out. Mr. Leary had noticed that some of Caterer Gushee's men were selling drinks right and left. Then Mr. Leary made a speech.

"See here, gentlemen," he said to the members of the committee; "if you have a contract with the caterer that permits him to sell to all comers then I don't propose to ask the policemen to interfere. You have got to do the best you can if you have got that kind of a contract."

The committeemen insisted that the place should be kept clear until the arrival of the President.

"All right, then, gentlemen; but will you tell me why it is that the Turkish Minister is lunching here with two members of his suite before the arrival of the President?" said Mr. Leary.

No one could explain this, but the fact was that the Turkish Minister was at that time enjoying luncheon in the main tent.

Garry Benson, Sergeant at Arms of the State Senate, came in with some friends. He had a little red card, upon which was printed "Good for one meal at the Claramont Restaurant."

"There ain't no Claramont Restaurant around here," said one of the waiters. "Don't you fellows up the State know how to spell?"

Mr. Benson was in despair.

"Well, well," he said, "there is no use in my trying to get anything to eat when they are putting out United States Senators."

Congressmen Were Angry.

The small delegation of members of the Congressional Committee that sought early refreshment in the tent had more woes to recount later. Several of them were ordered to stand aside and not enter the tent while the President and others were eating. There was some sharp comment about this during the afternoon. But the Congressional Committee had another thing to comment upon. When the President moved over from the speakers' stand to the reviewing stand the Congressional Committee started to go into the reviewing inclosure with the President. Mr. Payne again headed the committee. Back of him was Mr. Dalzell, and then came George B. McClellan, and after him Mr. Belknap of Illinois, and several others. They were moving grandly on when a park policeman halted them.

"Hey, there! You'll have to get out of this," he said.

"But we are members of the Congressional Committee," mildly began Mr. Payne.

"It makes no difference; you'll have to get out."

Later a Sergeant of the park police came up and said:

"If those fellows don't get out, use force."

Then there was some manifestation of indignation. Just at this time, however, the policemen were suddenly summoned elsewhere, and the members of the Congressional Committee slipped quietly into the inclosure with the President.

The Damrosch Chorus.

The Damrosch chorus sang at intervals during the ceremonies, and closed with the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah," and the Doxology.

The Ceremony Concluded.

At the conclusion of Mayor Strong's speech of acceptance the President and party left the stand anw went first to luncheon and then to the eastern platform, to review the military and civic parade.

SIGNALING TO THE NEW YORK.

Flags Waved an Order to Her to Fire a Salute.

Sergts. N. P. Yurgensen, Thomas B. Horne, and W. L. Clarke of the United States Army Signal Corps at 8:30 A. M. took up a position on the northwest corner of the main stand at Claremont with a view to establishing connection with the flagship New York by means of signal flags. The Meyer code, which was used, has only been introduced in the army a few months, while the navy has used it for years. The landsmen were at a further disadvantage, as their view of the signalman on the cruiser was obscured by the branches of some young trees twenty yards in front of them, across the drive.

The first message between shore and ship ran: "We are to give you signal for firing salute from this station." The New York signaled an acknowledgment, and some time afterward queried: "Can you give us ten minutes' notice before signal to fire?" Sergt. Yurgensen replied: "We will tell you shortly."

After a conference with his comrades, he signaled: "Will send you preparatory signal when head of column arrives at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street." When the parade had reached the spot agreed upon, the preparatory signal was given to the New York, and when the signal to fire followed some minutes later, it was promptly answered.

STAND OWNERS LOST MONEY.

Even a Fall in Prices Could Not Fill the Structures.

The grand stand business, as far as money making was concerned, proved a failure, and the majority of those who erected stands lost hundreds of dollars. Early in the day there was a slump in the price of tickets, and even with a 50 per cent. reduction speculators were only able to half fill their stands. Even the city stand was not filled. The owners of a large stand at Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive claimed to have lost $1,600 in the speculation.

The large stand built on the roof of the Claremont Stable, just south of the hotel, was condemned by the Building Inspectors, and no one was allowed to occupy it. The stable on which it was built is quite old, and it was feared that it would collapse. The many friends of Reeber Brothers, the second-hand lumber men of East One Hundred and Seventh Street, were disappointed when they arrived at the stand at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Riverside Avenue and found it in charge of the Building Inspectors, who would let nobody upon it.

A gang of men was immediately set to work to strengthen it, and after working upon it for about two hours the Inspectors allowed about 250 persons to occupy the stand.

INFANT WAS IN HER WAY.

Mother Adopted a Ruse to Get Rid of It Temporarily.

A clever way to rid herself of the incumbrance of a baby was employed by a woman who was standing in the crowd at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard. She became tired holding her infant, and suddenly screamed: "Will some man for God's sake save my child?"

Edward Higgins of 210 East Thirty-second Street relieved the mother and volunteered to take the baby to a place of safety. The woman handed it over to him, and before he made his way out of the crowd with the baby in his arms, she disappeared. Higgins stood irresolute for a few moments, and then applied to a policeman for advice. He was instructed to take the baby to the police station at Sixty-eighth Street. He promptly followed instructions and left it with the Sergeant. The baby, a girl, about six months old, was taken to Bellevue.

Later a woman giving her name as Nora Rhodes, called at the station house and inquired for a baby which she claimed to have lost. She was sent to Bellevue with an officer to identify the child.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE BLOCKED.

Electric Motor Jumped the Track, Causing Twenty Minutes' Delay.

Travel on the Brooklyn Bridge was interrupted for about twenty minutes yesterday afternoon by an accident to a train at the Brooklyn terminus. A train, which had just been unloaded at the station, was run into the switch in the yards, and as it was started back to the north track the wheels of the forward truck on the electric motor left the track.

The train was under slight headway, and was stopped in half a car's length. The switches of both trucks were blocked, however, and it was impossible to use either cable. After a delay of twenty minutes the car was gotten back on the rails. In the meanwhile, shuttle trains were run back and forth on the north track. Fortunately, the mishap occurred just after the rush of travel from Brooklyn to this city had ended and before the return traffic had assumed large proportions.

WATER FRONT DECORATIONS.

Flags Aflutter and Streamers Everywhere on Vessels and Piers.

Flags and streamers were flung to the breeze along almost the entire water front. From the Battery along the slips and docks of the East and North River as far north as the berth slips extended, and even over in Brooklyn as far as Red Hook, the display was lavish.

Although far away from the route of the parade, vessel owners and most of the steamship companies seemed to vie with one another in producing the longest line of streamers and the greatest number of flags.

The flags were of all nations, with "Old Glory," of course, overshadowing all others. There were elaborate decorations on the American Line, White Star, Ward Line, and Fall River piers. The few steamships of these lines that happened to be in port were also gayly dressed out.

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LEGIONS ON MARCH

Imposing Military and Civic Display Took over Eight Hours to Pass One Point.

DISCIPLINE WAS EXCELLENT

The Many Commands Assembled at the Appointed Time and Were Ready When Told to Move.

RESTING VETERAN DIVISION SALUTED BY PASSING TROOPS.

First and Second Brigades of the National Guard Received Many Plaudits—Chief Joseph One of the Picturesque Figures in the Parade—Gaudy Uniforms of the Independent Companies.

The land parade, in point of numbers, surpassed the general expectation. There were fully 60,000 men in line. The scene was beautiful as well as imposing. Taken in its entirety, it was a well-organized and harmonious body, and appealed strongly to the patriotic impulses of the hundreds of thousands who viewed the procession.

The parade started at 10:30 A. M. sharp, and the last company passed the reviewing stand at Claremont at 6:52 P. M. The route was from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue to Fifty-fifth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to the Boulevard, to Seventy-second Street, to Riverside Drive, to the Tomb.

The arrangement of the parade was pronounced excellent by all. The grouping by States and in order of prominence was judicious, and the movement of the vast aggregate was regular and orderly.

A fact which was generally and approvingly commented on is that, with hardly an exception, all the prominent citizens and military civic bodies who were expected to participate were present to take their places in the line.

It was a bright and successful parade. The pleasing features were many, and in this part of the demonstration, as well as in all the other exercises, there was a manifest sentiment of patriotism and general good will.

LEADERS OF THE PROCESSION.

Moved on Time from Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The corps from West Point, under command of Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., arrived a few minutes after 9 o'clock on the steamboat Mary Powell at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. The steamboat Plymouth of the Fall River Line had the dock to allow the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston to land, and the Mary Powell was compelled to run down the river and turn to give the Plymouth a chance to get out of the way. The entire corps from West Point arrived. Col. Mills commanded the cadets, Capt. Parker the cavalry, and Capt. Lusk the engineers. The cavalry led, followed by the band. The corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue was reached without delay or trouble of any kind. At that point Major Gen. Dodge and staff and Chief Joseph, accompanied by his secretary, were drawn up ready to head the line.

Line Formed Quickly.

The line was formed without incident, and very nearly on schedule time. A platoon of mounted police led the column, followed by the Governors Island band. Next came Chief Joseph and secretary, Gen. Dodge, staff, and aides, and then the military grand division, led by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt and aides.

The First Division was composed of the United States forces, commanded by Major Gen. William M. Graham. The First Brigade, United States Army, formed at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The West Point troops marched into Madison Avenue, followed by a battalion of engineers under Major John G. D. Knight. The column moved along Madison Avenue, and at Twenty-fifth Street was augmented by the Ninth, Fifth, and Fourth Infantry, under Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth. At Twenty-sixth Street the Second, Fifth, and First Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, fell in, and at Twenty-seventh Street the Sixth and Third Cavalry, with mounted band, commanded by Col. S. S. Sumner, brought up the rear.

On Twenty-eighth Street the naval forces were in line, and followed without delaying the column. Capt. James H. Sands was in charge. The marines formed the First and Second Battalions, and the other five battalions were composed of seamen. The forces were from the New York, Raleigh, Massachusetts, Puritan, Indiana, Terror, Columbia, Amphitrite, Maine, and Texas, marching in the order named.

As the column advanced the crowd pressed on the rear, and large numbers flocked to Madison Avenue from the side streets.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

Headed by the Governor's Staff, the Guardsmen Made a Fine Appearance.

The First Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, formed at 10 o'clock in close column of companies. The Ninth Regiment, under command of Col. Seward, was in Twenty-seventh Street, east of Madison Avenue, and the Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton commanding, was behind the Ninth, with its rear resting on Fourth Avenue. In Twenty-seventh Street, west of Madison Avenue, the Governor's staff, commanded by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, formed in position to march at the head of the New York regiments.

In Twenty-eighth Street, east of Madison Avenue, were the Seventy-first Regiment, under Col. Green; the Sixty-ninth, under Col. Smith, and the Eighth, under Col. Chauncey. The Twenty-second Regiment, under Col. Bartlett; the Twelfth, under Col. W. McCoskry Butt; the First Battery, under Capt. Wendell, and the Second Battery, under Capt. Wilson, formed in Twenty-eighth Street, west of Madison Avenue.

The First Signal Corps acted as escort to Gen. Fitzgerald throughout the day. They escorted him from his home, corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to his place at the head of the column, in Twenty-seventh Street, east of Madison Avenue. Capt. Hedge commanded the corps.

A few minutes after the sailors and marines had passed, the Governor's staff trotted out of Twenty-seventh Street, and, followed by Gen. Fitzgerald and staff, swung into line. The Ninth Regiment followed, the band playing a lively quickstep. They were in turn followed by the Seventh Regiment, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Twelfth, and the First and Second Batteries. All of the regiments received a lively reception from the crowds.

TO MOVE UP-TOWN.

To meet the requirements of his trade and keep apace with the tendency of trade to move up town, Mr. F. A. O. Schwarz, proprietor of the famous Schwarz Toy Bazar, has obtained the two large and spacious stores 39 and 41 West 23d St., where he has now removed. Mr. Schwarz has been located at 42 East 14th St. for the past 17 years, and is the largest dealer in Toys in this city.—Adv.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Their Bright Uniforms Gave a Gay Touch to the Line.

The independent companies, who were in the third brigade of the third division, were stationed in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Streets, and Madison Avenue. Numerically they were not strong, but they had gay uniforms, and when they fell into line they added to the picturesqueness of the scene.

The Russian Hussars were on the west side of Madison Avenue, in Thirty-ninth Street, confronted by the Emmet Guard of Washington, who were dressed in handsome green uniforms, and the Second Washington Light Company, that made a pleasing contrast, with their white uniforms. The Russians, sixty-four strong, wore blue coats, braided with gold lace, and red trousers thrust into high boots. Their flag bore the Russian double-headed eagle, and the words, "Russian Hussars of America, No. 1."

At Thirty-sixth Street, east of Madison Avenue, stood the members of the Societa Legione Giuseppe Garibaldi, under command of Capt. Louis Fugazi, looking resplendent in their bright red shirts. The members of the Italian Rifle Guard, at Thirty-ninth Street, under command of Capt. Stephen Feretti, had similar uniforms. Most of them were veterans of the Italian Army, and marched very well.

MEN FROM BROOKLYN.

Second Brigade and the Veterans Headed by Mayor Wurster.

The Brooklyn contingent of the parade, headed by Mayor Wurster, assembled early. By 8 o'clock the streets in the vicinity of the Brooklyn City Hall were crowded, several thousand people waiting to see the Mayor's review of the veterans before coming to this city. The veterans assembled on Clinton Street, between Fulton and Jerolemon Streets. They included about twenty-five posts and nearly 1,400 men.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, headed by a platoon of police, the Grand Army men marched from Jerolemon Street, north on Fulton and across the City Hall plaza, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and heads of departments. From the City Hall they marched to Hamilton Ferry and took Sixth Avenue cars to their place of rendezvous.

Immediately after their departure, Mayor Wurster, the Board of Aldermen, heads of departments, and other officials, under escort of Troop C, proceeded in carriages across the bridge to Twenty-third Street. The first carriage contained, in addition to the Mayor, Bridge President William Berri, Tax Collector Appleton, and the Mayor's Secretary, Wilbur Palmer.

Got a Free Ride.

One amusing feature of the departure of the Brooklyn contingent was that the police were so anxious to start the thirty-six carriages that they bundled into them many persons who had no intention of riding in the parade, but who happened to be standing near carriage doors. Thus it was that many respectable residents of Brooklyn rode at the city's expense without formal invitation.

The Second Brigade regiments, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh, assembled at their armories and crossed the Twenty-third Street Ferry, with the exception of the Fourteenth, which came by way of Hamilton Ferry. Following this brigade was the Provisional Naval Battalion, making its first appearance as artillery, and parading with four three-inch guns.

The sailors and marines at the Navy Yard were landed shortly after 8 o'clock at East Thirty-fourth Street on two Government tugs, the Leden and Iwona.

VETERANS WERE CHEERED.

They Received a Marching Salute as the Soldiers Went By.

No division in all the parade won more applause than that made up of the veterans. But it was a long, weary day for them. They began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and before 10 the cross streets on the west side of the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth Street to Sixty-fifth Street, were blue with well-worn uniforms. By degrees the head of the column was drawn out of the side streets, and by noon all the divisions rested upon the Boulevard, from Seventieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street.

At Seventieth Street sat Gen. O. O. Howard, chief of the division, and his staff. Lafayette Post, his special escort, rested behind him. Next came U. S. Grant Post, the special escort of Gen. Clarkson, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their guests, the George A. Meade Post of Philadelphia, of which Grant was a member. Beyond them was a thin line of veterans, that extended to the Columbus Monument.

The men were faced to the right to receive the marching salute of all the divisions preceding them in the procession. At first the veterans stood at attention and watched the regular army, the sailors, and a few regiments of the New York Militia, but after an hour or so they wearied of this and straggled into the side streets, where they gathered in knots and exchanged yarns. The bands relieved the monotony by giving concerts, and the veterans seized each other about the waist and waltzed across the pavement like young girls.

It was 3:30 o'clock before Gen. Howard gave the command to march. The alignment of the veterans was not as stiff as that of the militia, but it was not unsoldierly, even though several girls and women marched in the ranks.

MARCH OF THE SCHOOLBOYS.

Admiration for Their Discipline and Spirit Manifested Along the Entire Route.

One of the striking features of the civic parade was the turnout of schoolboys. It made many a mother's heart swell with pride to see her youngster marching by with the same precision of step and martial bearing as the drilled United States trooper. There were nearly 3,000 of them, divided into four regiments, headed by the Principals and teachers of the schools represented. The regiments were in turn divided into companies, each led by a Captain from the class, and the order of marching resembled in every detail that observed by the Federal and State troops.

The point of assembly was at the Grammar School at the corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Most of the boys were on hand at noon, but they had a long wait of it. It was nearly four hours and a half before they finally fell into line, following the firemen. For upward of two hours they stood in Sixty-eighth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, ready for the word. If they were at all impatient, however, their manner gave no sign of it. They put in their time practicing drills and evolutions.

An instance of the discipline in their ranks occurred when they were drawn up in line just prior to starting in the main line of parade. An alarm of a fire, which started at Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, was sent in to the engine house on Sixty-eighth Street, in front of which the boys were assembled. In less than three seconds by actual count, the boys commanding had cleared the way for the firemen. Three sharp commands and not a schoolboy was on the street. They were drawn up on the sidewalks, as if they had been standing there all day.

Finally, at 4:30 o'clock, the order was given to move. At the head of the column were the boys of St. Mary's schoolship, and right behind the ununiformed regiment, although interspersed among it, were several uniformed members of the American. This was due to a misunderstanding. Some of the boys thought that the point of assembly for all the schoolboys was in Sixty-eighth Street, whereas the American Guard were merged with the private military school cadets, and met somewhere near Fifty-fourth Street.

The American Guard looked especially attractive. Their white trousers, blue coats, and brightly polished rifles were as neat as could be, and to see the little fellows march, some hardly as large as the rifles they carried, was a sight which will long be remembered. A veteran said as the boys marched by: "Well, some people talk of degeneration and hopelessness of Young America! Does this look like a degenerate lot? That will show the stuff Young America is made of."

Not till near the end of the march did the boys show traces of fatigue. They pluckily trudged on, and not a boy dropped out before the order to disband.

The medals worn by the boys were inscribed, "Grant Monument Parade, 1897, P. S. of N. Y.," and will be kept by the youngsters as momentos.

DISBANDING THE TROOPS.

The Commands Separated Quickly and Without Confussion.

The parade, after it had passed in review before the Grand Marshal and its various regiments, troops, companies, and organizations were at liberty to go their own gait, seemed to melt away, so excellent were the police arrangements, both in keeping the streets clear and in furnishing mounted guides to every command in need of them. Five minutes after the Grand Marshal's flag had been furled not a marching body could be seen from the reviewing place.

Acting Inspector McCullagh had charge of the Boulevard, Amsterdam Avenue, and streets below One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, through which the dispersing troops and organizations were likely to pass. Shortly after noon he gave orders to permit no vehicle to pass One Hundred and Sixteenth Street going north on the Boulevard, and an hour later no cars were permitted to pass either way. A large force of police kept the Boulevard clear of pedestrians, who were densely massed on either side. The crowds were in admirable temper, despite the wind and dust, and gave no trouble at any time.

Grand Marshal Dodge, his staff, and aids reached the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at 1:20 P. M. Here Gen. Dodge wheeled to the right into the west side of the street and rode back to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, where he remained with his officers until the last man had passed along. The United States forces, headed by the West Point cadets, all went through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Amsterdam Avenue and thence to their destinations.

It was while wheeling into this street from the Boulevard that an accident happened to one of the troopers of the Third Cavalry, the famous command from Fort Myer, that caused women to scream and men to hold their breath. These cavalrymen made the turn at a rapid trot. The horse of a trooper in the next to the last rank, probably unaccustomed to asphalt paving, slipped and fell, throwing his rider heavily. The prostrate man was in great danger of being trodden under foot, but his comrades of the rear rank managed to clear him. His horse stood docilely while he, seemingly somewhat dazed, managed to mount and rejoin his command.

For a time men were sent down the Boulevard and through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Amsterdam Avenue in equal numbers. Later, when it was found that no danger of a block was to be feared, there was no attempt to direct anybody straight down the Boulevard, and all turned off to the avenue.

Guardsmen Did Not Salute.

While the New York troops were passing before Gen. Dodge an incident occurred that caused comment among those who noticed it. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and other members of Gov. Black's staff turned into One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the Ninth Regiment followed them. Not so the Seventh and succeeding regiments, which kept on down the Boulevard. Gen. Tillinghast and staff returned in a few moments and drew up in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, facing west, with the evident intention of reviewing the New York men. They saluted the colors as several regiments passed, but only now and then were they recognized. In one or two instances officers of the New York National Guard saluted aides of Gen. Dodge, who were facing Gov. Black's staff officers from the other side of the Boulevard. Gen. Tillinghast did not remain until all of the New York men had passed. The guardsmen, it was explained by one of them, had expected to be reviewed by Gov. Black at One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue, and when the Governor decided not to review them there, they were not looking for other reviewing officers so soon after passing Gen. Dodge.

Gen. O. O. Howard and his staff reviewed the veteran grand division at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Gen. Howard sat on his horse for quite a while, as the Grand Army veterans were a weary body of men after marching so far. They encountered perhaps the most savage wind gusts and dust clouds of the afternoon, and their marching was thus retarded.

As the afternoon wore away, every effort was made to hasten the progress of the parade, especially after the interruption to the firemen's line in Riverside Drive. The military and public school boys in particular, were sent along at a rattling pace, and they were not permitted to halt a moment. The bodies behind them caught something of their spirit and moved with quicker step. Not many persons saw the last marching body, the First Austrian Veteran Sick Aid Association, salute the Grand Marshal.

It was exactly 7 o'clock when Gen. Dodge gave the signal to furl his flag and turned to bid his aides good evening.

THE VISITING SOLDIERS.

Where They Took Their Stations and Amused Themselves While Waiting.

The crick Fifth Regiment of Maryland was much in evidence in Thirty-fifth Street, east of Madison Avenue, and seemed to glory in its reputation of being a close rival of the Seventh of New York. It came 850 strong, and Col. Frank Markoe marshaled it. Gov. Lloyd Lowndes rode at the head of the column, which, besides the Fifth Regiment, included a veteran corps of 125 men.

Ex-Gov. Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, who is now a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, visited the regiment while it was waiting, and was given an ovation. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Pennsylvania Troops.

The Pennsylvania troops were under the command of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, and their line of formation extended east from Madison Avenue along Thirty-second Street to Second Avenue. They comprised the First, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments, and Battery B and Governor's Troop of Philadelphia. In all there were 4,200 men.

Their spell of waiting was not long enough to become wearisome. The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments laid siege to the Park Avenue Hotel. They sang serenades to the women who appeared at the windows and remarked upon the appearance of the men. A pie wagon that was passing was emptied in a moment, and then there was shouting for more pie. A messenger boy was called, and one party sent him with half a pie to Gov. Hastings, who commanded the division. The note stated that the Governor could have the pie if he would hurry things up.

Illinois in the Parade.

There were no militia from Illinois, but that State was represented by Gov. R. Tanner and a large staff. The Governor rode the graceful little white horse of Buffalo Bill. All of the horses of the members of the staff were jet black. They, too, came from Buffalo Bill, and obeyed perfectly every pressure upon the bridle. As they wheeled into line after the Ohio troops they won the admiration of the spectators.

One Colonel felt so easy upon his steed that it became monotonous to him during the long wait and he sought a little excitement. A lady was passing from the parlor window of her residence some beverages to the tired soldiers. The Colonel rode up on the sidewalk and urged his horse forward to the stone steps. That was a very easy trick for Buffalo Bill's animal, and he got his four legs upon the large first step, and, taking another step with his right fore leg, brought his rider within reach of the tempting glass. The feat was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Marcellus Hartley of 232 Madison Avenue, whose residence is on the corner of Thirty-seventh Street, invited Gov. Tanner and his staff in to lunch, and extended every hospitality to them.

Horrid Torture.

This is often felt in every joint and muscle of the body by turns, by people, who, experiencing the earliest twinges of rheumatism, neglect to arrest the malady, as they may easily do, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a professionally authenticated remedy for the agonizing complaint. Recollect that rheumatism unchecked often lasts a lifetime, or abruptly terminates it when the malady attacks the heart. The Bitters also remedies chills and fever, dyspepsia, and liver complaint.

District of Columbia.

In Thirty-seventh Street the boys from the District of Columbia were stationed. They did not fall into line until 2 o'clock, and, during the long wait of four hours, made their presence known by the holding of mock dress parades and the singing of songs. The Mount Pleasant Field Band was an attraction, because of their gay attire.

The Washington Light Infantry, of two companies, under Major Burton Ross, was the first of the four divisions from the District of Columbia to move into the column. It was followed by the Corcoran Cadet Corps, under Capt. E. E. Edwards; the National Fencibles, under Capt. C. S. Domer, and the Emmett Guard, commanded by Capt. Walsh.

Ohio's Military Men.

The Ohio contingent formed upon Thirty-sixth Street, west of Madison Avenue. There were 1,100 men in line, and Gov. Bushnell and his staff were in the lead. The Toledo Cadets acted as a guard of honor to the Governor, who complained of feeling ill. He was soon chilled through, and sent an orderly for his overcoat. Before it arrived he took refuge in the hallway of the house on the northwest corner. His physician, who was present, advised him to return to his hotel, but he refused and persisted in going over the route.

The Ohio force was made up of companies from the Second, Third, and Fifth Regiments, and was under the command of Col. Charles Armstrong. The boys were evidently determined to have a good time, and they had it. During the wait they fraternized with the inhabitants of the houses on the street, and, in return for refreshments, sang and danced for their entertainers. At times members of Col. Armstrong's staff would try and quiet them, but they refused to be still. At one time, when three of the aides had left their horses in charge of a small boy, some of the members of the Third Regiment made a charge on the animals, captured them, and proceeded to play circus. One man got a bad fall, but soon recovered enough to continue.

The Vermont Troops.

Just opposite, to the east of Madison Avenue, on Thirty-sixth Street, the Vermont troops were lined up. They were from the First Regiment, and were 450 strong, commanded by Col. George H. Bond, and escorted Gov. Josiah Grout. The latter wore a sprig of evergreen in the band of his high hat, and every member of his staff, as well as every soldier, had his hat or helmet decorated in the same way. The result was picturesque.

The men were kept well in hand by their officers during the wait. When they became tired of standing still, they were marched about, and at last they were lined down the street and subjected to a dress parade and review by Gov. Grout.

Representatives of Connecticut.

The five companies representing Connecticut's militia formed on Thirty-third Street, east of Madison Avenue. They consisted of the First and Second Companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, the Second Company, Governor's Horse Guard; Company F, Second Regiment, and Company I, Third Regiment. They numbered 450. They had three bands, and the men insisted upon their playing almost incessantly. The tune that found most favor with them was "Dixie." Adjt. Gen. George Haven was in command, and Gov. Cooke rode at the head of the line in a carriage.

There was considerable rivalry between the New Haven and Hartford contingents, but it was mostly musical. Two champions were chosen, and then each would sing a verse of some song. The friends of the one adjudged to have lost were compelled to buy refreshments for those of the winner.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

There was much trouble on Thirty-fourth Street, where the Massachusetts troops assembled to the east and the Rhode Island staff to the west of Madison Avenue. The cross-town horse cars were run until the police at last closed the avenue. The result was that a long line of cars blocked the way on each side, preventing the troops coming to company front until they actually swung into line. There were 1,200 in the Bay State contingent, including the Boston Cadets, National Lancers, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the Second Regiment, two companies of the Eighth Regiment, and one of the Ninth, Gov. Roger Wolcott was in command.

On the Rhode Island side of the avenue matters were even worse than on the east. The police permitted several trucks to drive up and with the cars block the way, so that Gov. Lippett and his staff had great difficulty in getting through when their turn to swing into line came.

New Hampshire Boys.

The New Hampshire militia filed into Thirty-sixth Street from Fifth Avenue at an early hour and took up their station on the west side of Madison Avenue. They were a dignified and yet unassuming company of men and did not become as frolicsome as some of the apparently younger fellows of some other State militia, who danced jigs to flute music and conversed with pretty maids at basement entrances. Gov. George A. Ramsdell, as he sat in a carriage with Gen. A. D. Ayling inquired anxiously as to the time occasionally and suggested that the waiting was very monotonous and the climate of this city very disagreeable. Gen. Ayling nodded.

One accident occurred when the staff was on its way from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they are stopping, to their assigned place. Gen. Andrews was thrown by his horse in Fifth Avenue in front of the Waldorf Hotel and fell under the feet of another horse. Although he said his injuries were not serious, he returned in a carriage to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not rejoin the Governor's staff.

CHIEF JOSEPH THE ATTRACTION.

Nez Perce Warrior Gazed at Curiously—Incidents at the Start.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé Indians was the centre of attraction to the crowd at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the start of the parade. Attended by his young nephew, Amos, he sat on his little sorrel mustang, right under the Stars and Stripes that waved from the belfrey of Dr. Parkhurst's church, and waited. In costume of gray and blue blanket, with trimmings of beadwork, embroidery, and other like prairie trappings, his long hair falling around his calm, stern face, he drew the crowd from the inspection of sailors and marines.

It was 10 o'clock before the people began to gather in anything like great numbers. Before that time they had straggled up by hundreds, and scattered about the side streets, examining the different United States regiments there, ready to fall into the column in their turn. But the first tap of the drums, as the hurrying aides brought the word of command, changed all that. From every side the people came by thousands. Before the first platoon of mounted police, leading the column, had reached Madison Square Garden, there was not a foot of space left to be fought for. Every window was a sea of faces, and the balconies of the Garden afforded an observation point for several hundred men and women.

The police lining the curb had hard work to restrain the surging mob, which, without any desire for disorder, was pressed to the roadway by the crowds behind. They did their duty ably and well. The gentleness and forbearance displayed were amazing. Chief Conlin had given instructions that there was to be no unnecessary violence, and had he been near Madison Square Garden when the column marched he must have been more than pleased with the way his directions were carried out. At Twenty-eighth Street, as the naval troops were approaching, the crowd swept across the road with irresistible force, and the police line gave way. Reinforcements hurried up, and the people swept back again, without a blow being struck or a hand being raised. A big Roundsman rescued two children—a boy and a girl—from the rush, and set them on the curbstone in front of the line, with a word to the bluecoat stationed there, "Don't let any one hurt those kids." Another policeman picked up the hat of a small boy, who was crying at its loss, and tied the broken elastic under his chin, bidding him "be a man."

VIEWED BY A MILITARY CRITIC.

New York State Troops the Best Disciplined, Comparing Favorably with Regulars—A Magnificent Showing.

After careful observation at the point of review, it was plainly manifest that so far as discipline in the ranks was concerned, the New York National Guard was far superior to the troops of any other State represented in the column, and fully on a par with that of the regular forces. There was no talking in the ranks, while in the ranks of the out-of-town National Guard many men could be seen talking and gazing around.

The West Point cadets made a perfect showing, and it is doubtful if their superb fronts, correct distances, and intervals between men could be surpassed anywhere. The Seventh Regiment of New York is fairly entitled to second place. The United States Marines made a better showing on the march than did any of the troops of the Army marching as infantry.

So far as show went the regular troops did not appear to advantage compared with the large majority of National Guard troops. They were a fine looking body of men, and preserved the utmost steadiness in the ranks, but many of their company fronts were faulty and distances bad, while in many cases the prescribed interval between men was not kept. The prescribed six-inch interval betwen men generally in nearly all the National Guard organizations was also lacking. Here and there some companies would maintain it, but the majority did not.

So far as the handsome appearance of staffs went, the staff of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, First Brigade of New York, fairly carried off the honors at the point of review. They were finely mounted, and saluted with perfect unison, and passed with faultless alignment.

Pennsylvanians and Jerseymen.

The physique of the Pennsylvania troops, as a whole, was of the best, and they were a fine-looking body of men. Why the New Jersey Naval Reserve should appear in their white working suits, instead of in full dress uniforms, with which they are provided, is a mystery. They should have appeared at the ceremony in their best clothes.

The New Jersey troops made a most excellent appearance as to alignments and distances, and they were, in fact, the most even-looking body of men in the parade. Of the visiting infantry organizations, the Toledo Cadets from Ohio made the finest appearance, the Richmond Blues standing next.

In the cavalry there was practically nothing to choose between the United States Cavalry, our own Squadron A, and the Essex Troop of New Jersey. The National Lancers and the First Corps of Cadets of Boston made a fine appearance, as did also the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut.

The Vermont troops were a serviceable looking body of men, but lacked finish when compared with the best. They carried green sprigs in their helmets, which is not a good military procedure, and has the air of the old target company more than of State military.

Aside from the criticisms mentioned it can be said that every command present deserves great praise for its appearance. Some of them traveled many miles coming here, and this, with the long march in the parade and the blinding dust, had its effect on all, and even the worst appearing was a credit to its State, and on the whole admirable discipline was maintained. Every year shows great improvement in the State troops.

SEEN BY ONE IN THE COLUMN.

Incidents Noted and Observations on the Shifting Panorama Viewed by Those Who Marched.

To the thousands who participated in the parade every little incident along the line of march was full of interest. The paraders, moving right along, viewed a scene continually shifting. The mounted men had the advantage over those on foot and had only to keep the heads of their horses straight ahead and watch the picture unfold.

While the head of the parade was massing for the start impatience was expressed on every face. A fierce wind swept across the open park, and everybody was pleased to hear the command to start. The line moved off slowly and was greeted with great cheering.

At the Madison Square Garden a dozen roses were thrown out at the staff of aides by children on the balcony. Crowds lined the streets and stoops all the way up Madison Avenue, and wagons waiting for occupants were crowded together in the side streets. At the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the paraders had an ovation. Men and women rose from their seats and waved flags and handkerchiefs and cheered until they were hoarse. The bridges which span the yard of the New York Central Railroad were crowded. When the column reached Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue there was a brief halt. The guests in the Savoy Hotel attempted to make matters pleasant for the paraders at this point by throwing out oranges, bananas, and packages of sandwiches. Most of these supplies were speedily gathered up by small boys.

One offering for the commissariat was not permitted to go to waste in this manner. From a window on the fifth floor of the hotel a bottle of whisky was brandished for a moment till the paraders stood at attention, and then thrown toward the street. Many hands were stretched out, a good, fair catch was made, and the flask quickly passed from hand to hand till the contents were exhausted. It was a welcome gift to those exposed to the chill wind.

Along the Park Side.

The Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park was thronged with vehicles, fashionable and otherwise, one or two tally-hos being noticed among them. From Fifth Avenue to the Columbus Statue, on Fifty-ninth Street, there was not a house which was not resplendent with flags and bunting, and in most cases stands had been erected within the stoop lines. The entire front of the Catholic Club was covered with large flags, and the unfinished building of the New York Athletic Club was decorated in the same manner. About the statue of Columbus men, women, and children were thickly clustered, and small boys, regardless of the iron points, were perched on top of the surrounding railing. From a distance the statue seemed a big column held up by a living, moving throng.

Turning into the Boulevard a long, straight road stretched out before the marchers, thickly studded with stands on either side. Passing the Twenty-second Regiment Armory a volley of cheers from women in the balcony greeted the column. They were wrapped in blue blankets and wore the military capes of their escorts.

Veterans and their officers occupied the grassy space which divides the Boulevard into two sections, and at Seventieth Street, where Gen. O. O. Howard and Capt. Jack Crawford were together, the men in the ranks began to cheer, and the names of both were called many times. The turn into Seventy-second Street brought the column to the neighborhood where Gen. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the parade, lives, and as he passed the Hotel St. Andrew his name was shouted by the spectators, and he was cheered until he turned the column into Riverside Drive. Flags of all nations were strung along the Drive up to as far as Eightieth Street.

It was at the lower end of the Drive that the marchers began to be aware of the fate of speculators who had erected so many stands, with a view of obtaining big prices for seats. At least half the seats in all stands, except those to which a 50-cent admission was charged, were unoccupied. Fifty-cent stands, however, were crowded to the rails.

A Magnificent View.

When the column neared the top of the hill at Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, a magnificent view spread out before it; the Palisades and the broad breast of the river, dotted with gaily decorated yachts and steamships on the left, while right ahead, owing to the steep incline, the marchers had uninterrupted vision of two miles of road, black with people on either side. In the crowd bits of color in the hats and dresses of the women showed out plainly against the dark background of men's attire. Adding to the picture, a score of small boys had perched in the leafless branches of a tree near the top of the hill.

Just above Mount Tom, and on the upgrade of another hill, is a young ladies' seminary, and the boarders, with wondering, delighted faces, were permitted to gaze at the thousands who passed below their windows. On the next corner stands the residence of Gen. Egbert L. Viele. The decorations on this place were especially attractive. Besides the numerous flags and the bunting there was a marble group, showing an angel placing a wreath on the head of Gen. Grant.

When another hill had been surmounted, the huge white mausoleum, standing high on the hill of the Drive, could be seen. The long march was near an end, and the marchers were thankful. The pace was increased a trifle, and new spirits seemed to be infused into them.

Hats and clothing of all the spectators seemed to be of a buff color after passing One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The fierce wind which swept across the river had deposited a thick coating of dust on everything, and it was a grimy crowd that viewed the parade from this point on to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Near the monument orders were issued to move faster, and the paraders had but a momentary glimpse of President McKinley and the reviewing party after passing under the big arch.

WANAMAKER'S
BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE.
NINTH & TENTH STS.

PARIS COSTUMES AT HALF PRICES

They are new and nearly all were taken from the boxes that brought them from Paris on the first day of this month. Paris has nothing newer, brighter, more original in Costumes than this rich collection that are to-day reduced one-half.

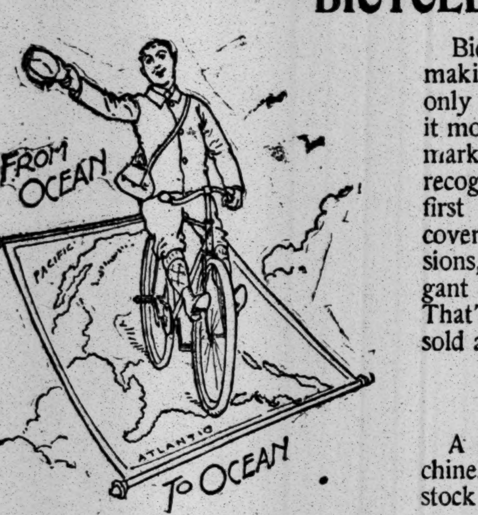
Yesterday's prices were $175 to $450.

To-day's prices are $87.50 to $225.

They represent royalty in dress-making—Sara Mayer, Paquin Rouff, Corne and others are in the group.

Will be shown on second floor, Broadway.

BICYCLES



Bicycles illustrate this business. If making and selling Bicycles were our only occupation we could not follow it more thoroughly. Started our trade-marks years ago. To-day they are recognized all through the land. From first to last our prices have merely covered Bicycles—not agents' commissions, big official salaries, extravagant advertising, sham superiority. That's why our high-grade Wheels are sold at one-half high-grade prices.

CONTINENTAL, $50
CONTINENT, $37.50

A broad guarantee with each machine. Repair shop in our Store. Big stock of sundries.

THE WANAMAKER SHOE STORE

Our Shoe factory has not been able to supply the demand for the splendid Kidskin Bicycle Boots for women, at $2.25. The reason is that their equals sell elsewhere at $4. 120 pairs tan-colored are added to-day.

Women's Oxford Shoes, blacks and colors, at $1.50 to $4, are splendid assortments, and the grade at $2 is an especial bargain—you cannot match them at less than $3.

Notice particularly: This is solid business—same prices every day, and prices always least.

We understand the Shoe business. We can only create and sustain a large Shoe business by high-grade goods at right prices. Daily experiences broaden our Shoe constituency, and great Shoe sales lie just ahead of us.

ONYX TOP TABLES

Solid brass frames. Beautiful onyx tops. A run upon them, ever since our announcement on the 9th inst. It's the old story—the banker ceased to bank, and the maker ceased to make. Then we came in and bought. Our cash brought down price, and Our Public is the gainer. Former prices were bargains and these are a third lower—more bargainesque, so to speak.

TABLES
$3.50, were $4.50
$6.00, were $8.50
$9.00, were $13.50
$10.00, were $15.00
$25.00, were $35.00

CABINETS
$25.00, were $35.00
$30.00, were $40.00
$35.00, were $45.00
$37.50, were $50.00

TABLE LINENS Six sorts from fifty. They tell of cheapness—real bargains. But the reach of our Table Linens, way up to the fine kinds that are the housekeepers' pride can only be known by examination of the goods.

Our Linens have character. Tow and cotton never masquerade here as linen.

TABLE LINEN
At 38c a yd.—66 in. bleached Damask, strong weave.
At 40c yd.—62 in. cream white Damask, will wear well.
At 75c yd.—62 in. bleached Damask—several new and handsome designs.
At $1.10 yd.—70 in. bleached Damask, satin finish, choice styles.

NAPKINS
At $1 doz.—22 in. square, strong weave; well suited to hotels and restaurants.
At $1.40 doz.—22 in. square, bleached Damask—made of very superior yarns.

BANQUET LAMPS Just fifty. On Monday they were cheap at $10; to-day they are
FIVE DOLLARS.
Argument will belittle. The bald statement is powerful.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY Excellent German stockings, made in Chemnitz, that on Monday were 18 cents a pair, are to be sold this morning at
SIX PAIRS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Another, better, at
SIX PAIRS FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Both are extraordinary bargains.

Sometimes types are totally depraved. They often lie. For instance, on Monday when they made 25c read 35c for superfine black gloria dyed Stockings—but they are selling for 25 cents.

The foregoing three items appeal powerfully to the thrifty soul.

PARASOLS Some of the trophies in white at $2.50 are still here—many were sold on Monday. They are of white India silk, white silk grenadine, white silk taffeta with dainty flowers in delicate colors, grouped on natural sticks with silk cords and tassels. Would be very cheap at $3.50.

Strangers in New York cannot fail to enjoy a visit to our store.

The important modern Paintings, the Antique Tapestries and Textiles, the Navajo Rugs and Curios are extremely interesting.

We never hesitate to carry great stocks of merchandise. Our two stores—New York and Philadelphia—have now about Seven Million Dollars' worth of goods at the command of retail buyers.

The Store is a museum of bargains.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ODETTE TYLER A WIFE.

The Actress Marries a Wealthy Young West Virginian.

Odette Tyler, who played in "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre recently, was married on April 1 to Rezin Davis Shepherd of Shepherdstown, West Va. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry at his residence, 169 Madison Avenue.

They will sail for Europe Saturday on the Umbria. They had intended to keep the marriage secret until after that date.

Miss Tyler's own name is Elizabeth Lee Kirkland, and she is the daughter of Gen. William W. Kirkland. She had been married once before, but was divorced. She was born in the South, and takes great pride in calling herself a Southern woman. A short time ago she was brought prominently before the public by the announcement of her engagement to Howard Gould.

Mr. Shepherd, the bridegroom, comes of a wealthy family of West Virginia. He is a nephew of C. C. Brooks of Boston. He and his wife will sail for London next Saturday on the Umbria.

Mrs. Cleveland Sees Sorma.

Mrs. Cleveland and a party of friends went last evening to see Sorma at the Irving Place Theatre. With Mrs. Cleveland were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Miss Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilder. Mrs. Cleveland was presented with a beautiful large bouquet of roses.

FEATURES OF THE PARADE

Striking Scenes in the Long Line of Military and Civic Organizations.

OVATIONS TO THE GOVERNORS

Populace Saw Much to Amuse as Well as to Remind It of the Days of the War.

A series of animated pictures, majestic, rich in color, and full of human spirit, was unfolded all along the line of the great procession. No matter what the point of view was, whether the breezy seclusion of a private stand, the plebeian curbstone, the luxurious comfort of a parlor window, or the small boy's hazardous perch in a tree top, there was something in each variation of the pageant to touch one or more of human nature's chords. No incident, however trivial, if it was unexpected or out of the ordinary, was allowed to escape attention or audible comment.

In picking out special objects for applause, the multitudes evinced a marked fondness for the visiting Governors. It made no difference to the ebullient crowds whether the Governor in view was an unfamiliar figure or bore an unfamiliar name, the fact that he occupied a Governor's place in the line and was waving a silk hat while emitting smiles to the right and to the left, insured him a cordial greeting at every point. The swirling dust played disrespectful and comical pranks with the Governors' hats and black broadcloth coats, most of these dignitaries presenting the appearance of the "rusty, dusty miller" of comic opera fame, by the time they were in position to salute President McKinley.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt of the United States Army, in command of the Department of the Atlantic, had his first view of the New York public out of doors yesterday, and the experience doubtless afforded him much amusement. He was greeted with cordial familiarity by the enthusiastic spectators as he rode along with his staff, at the head of the military grand division, and the assurances, constantly hurled at him, that he was "all right" should have put him in a very complacent frame of mind.

The "voice of the people" made itself heard from the roadsides in unrestricted, and in most respects favorable, criticisms on the appearance of the Federal troops. The rigid alignment and compact, machine-like movements of the United States Infantry called forth cheers as well as comments of approval. There was a great deal of grumbling on the part of sightseers all along Riverside Drive at the scant musical accompaniment allowed the regulars. The bands were not within hearing distance of each other, consequently the well-drilled soldiers were able to show that they could keep perfect step without music.

The interesting appearance and spirited marching of the United States seamen excited a great deal of enthusiasm, which found popular vent in song as well as in huzzas whenever the band at the head of that body struck up a nautical refrain, such as "Life on the Ocean Wave" or "Nancy Lee." The marching of the marines was also generally admired for its steadiness and precision.

Gov. Black Missed.

Gov. Black was missed when the head of the New York State National Guard column came in view. Whether the wind and dust had too many terrors for him, whether he was unable to get a horse, or whether the Committee of Arrangements elected that Gov. Black should remain with President McKinley on the reviewing stand, it is a fact that the New York State Militia did not have the leadership of their Commander in Chief. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, however, represented his chief with dignity and grace, and rode at the head of as superbly uniformed and well-mounted a staff as there was in the procession.

The incorrigible small boys who clung like so many noisy birds in the branches of trees, on the tops of walls and lamp-posts and on window sills, recognized some of the New York members of the Governor's staff, and volubly tendered their congratulations, coupled with more or less advice about how to sit a horse.

The passing of the well-known and popular New York and Brooklyn regiments was marked by a succession of ovations from one end of the route to the other. With but few exceptions, the marching of each body of the State militia won instant and emphatic expressions of public approval.

Food Thrown at Them.

Much sport was enjoyed by the soldiers as well as the occupants of the observation stands during the long pause in the march caused by the stopping of the head of the procession at the tomb to await the completion of the exercises there. As soon as the long line of militia, stretching all the way down Riverside Drive, through Seventy-second Street, and down the Boulevard, was brought to a rest, the people on the stands and in private houses began throwing fruits and edibles to the men. It being luncheon hour, and most of the soldiers having been under arms since early in the morning, they were not averse to accepting the good cheer thus rudely tendered them. Oranges, bananas, apples, sandwiches, and cakes were thick in the air for a while, and a good-natured acrobatic rivalry was engaged in by the younger soldiers for possession of the prizes. The fact that a large proportion of the throwers were young women added to the enjoyment of this diversion.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania received a royal welcome, being compelled to bow his acknowledgments almost continually from the start to the finish of the parade. He rode his horse with easy grace, as well as dignity, and evidently was well pleased with his reception by the people of New York. The Governor's full military staff accompanied him, and in the large representation of Pennsylvania's militia that followed, there were some regiments that compared favorably in their soldierly demeanor with the New York State troops.

One or two bodies of Pennsylvania soldiers, however, contributed in no small degree to the amusement of the onlookers. One company in particular when ordered to double-quick up Riverside Drive excited shouts of laughter and a vast amount of good-natured chaffing. The company and its band ran pell mell, as if panic-stricken. There was absolutely no attempt at preserving the alignment, and in two or three instances men tripped each other up and rolled in the dust. Near Ninetieth Street a drummer dropped his drum, and as he chased it down hill a thousand voices cheered him on.

Gov. Griggs rode at the head of the New Jersey State Militia, and he, too, was cheered repeatedly. His standard bearer carried a large and beautiful yellow silk flag with the New Jersey coat of arms embroidered upon it in crimson and blue. Most of the Jersey troops marched in fine form.

The Governor of Connecticut, Lorrin A. Cooke, paraded at the head of his State militia in a carriage. He was escorted by the famous and brilliantly uniformed Governor's foot guard, their quaint garb of red, black, and buff, with the red-tipped black plumes making a striking feature of the procession. The Connecticut bands, too, were in a particularly lively frame of mind.

Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts quite won the hearts of all New Yorkers, both male and female. He is a distinguished looking man and cuts a fine figure on horseback. His bows, as he acknowledged from time to time the salutations of the populace, were gracious, but not so genial as those of some of the other Governors. Gov. Wolcott was escorted by several bodies of handsomely uniformed and well-drilled Massachusetts troops. The splendid band of the First Corps of Cadets established itself as a prime favorite along the entire line of march. One of the "stars" of the Bay State military contingent was a sedate little pug dog in rich green trappings who marched with the dignity and precision of a trained soldier. The Continental uniform of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Massachusetts was a conspicuous and attractive feature of this division.

Picturesque Amoskeag Veterans.

Gov. Charles H. Busiel of New Hampshire rode in a carriage and was escorted by the Amoskeag Veterans, a fine looking body of men in a very showy uniform of white and silver. Their tall, waving plumes of pure white, and their long silver epaulettes made a very pleasing picture. Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island was on horseback, and was accompanied by his military staff. Like all the other Governors, he received the most cordial treatment from the populace.

Gov. Josiah Grout of Vermont aroused additional enthusiasm by his graceful riding of an uncommonly handsome and spirited white horse. Indeed this horse and its rider constituted one of the most effective features of the parade. On the rim of his silk hat Gov. Grout wore a green feather, the significance of which was heightened by the Green Mountain band playing "Yankee Doodle" a large part of the time.

The presence of a large representation of Ohioans in the throngs of spectators was manifested on two occasions. The first was when President McKinley rode over the route of the procession, and smilingly heard cries of, "What's the matter with Ohio?" coupled with cheers for President McKinley. The second occasion was when Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio rode down the line. The occupants of some of the stands on the Boulevard and on Riverside Drive gave him special ovations, "for Ohio's sake." Gov. Bushnell showed adroit horsemanship, as well as extraordinary facility in bowing to both sides of a street at the same time. The Toledo Cadets, which led the Ohio State troops, made an exceedingly creditable display.

Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois also basked in the warmth of public favor as he rode along with his staff. Defying the chilling winds from off the black bosom of the Hudson, Gov. Tanner rode the entire length of Riverside Drive bareheaded. His military escort from his own State comprised only the members of his staff.

There were several features and incidents in the large Grand Army division that touched the hearts and aroused the patriotic fervor of the onlookers. The impressive spectacle of the valiant veteran Gen. O. O. Howard, with one armless sleeve hanging at his side, riding at the head of the men "who fought under Grant," aroused successive outbursts of enthusiasm. And the heartiest kind of cheers, ringing with loyal patriotism, greeted each group of tattered battle flags as they were borne reverently by. In one Grand Army of the Republic division there were fully a score of these mute tokens of battles bravely fought, so worn and scant of material that in order to preserve even what remained, the remnants had been bound tightly to the staff with ribbons of blue, and of white. The veterans who carried these honored trophies marched with proud tread and dipped them with dignified respect in saluting the President, such salutes in each instance being returned by President McKinley with genuine soldierly feeling.

Thinned Ranks of Zouaves.

Here and there in the long line of Grand Army paraders were small remnants of veteran zouave companies, each small group carrying its battle-worn flags. The appearance of such a body of men was the signal, at every point, for a hearty round of cheers, and from some of the private residences in Seventy-second Street bunches of flowers were thrown to the veterans. It was not an infrequent sight to see little girls dressed in semi-military garb trudging along with their gray-bearded fathers or grandfathers in the ranks of the veterans. As an adjunct to one Grand Army post there was a whole company of young girls in uniforms of blue. Their marching showed excellent training in military tactics

The lively air of "Dixie" stirred up mingled enthusiasm and jolity all along the line of march. It was played repeatedly by the uniquely equipped Stonewall Band of Staunton, Va. This band was uniformed in army blue, trimmed with heavy white fleecy material, and the caps were of a fluffy white stuff which gave the men the appearance of a moving cotton field. The Staunton Legion, which followed the band, partly on foot and partly on horsebock, attracted very general attention by its display of very broad-trimmed brown soft hats.

In the numerous juvenile military organizations there was an almost uniform excellence in drill. Some of the companies were composed of youngsters not more than five or six years of age, but they marched with the steadfastness and earnestness of adults. Not all of them, however, had the strength to complete the march to the tomb. The playing of the New York Military Academy's silver cornet band evoked many manifestations of admiration and pleasure.

An enthusiastic interest was taken by the public in the admirable displays made by the New York Post Office Department and the Fire Department.

THOUSANDS ON THE PALISADES.

Naval Parade Viewed from This Point of Vantage.

Jersey City and Hoboken united in observing Grant Day as a holiday, though Gov. Griggs issued no proclamation to that effect.

Thousands of persons, who preferred to see the naval parade on the Hudson River, repaired to the Heights, which were lined with people from the northern section of Jersey City to Fort Lee. They were joined by many visitors from New York, who realized that the Heights was the only point from which the display on the river could be seen to advantage.

All the German steamships lying at Hoboken and all other vessels along the river front were profusely decorated with flags. The Normannia, Persia, Trave, and Welmar was decked from stem to stern.

Among the delegations that went from New Jersey to take part in the parade were the First Brigade, National Guard, New Jersey, under command of Gen. P. F. Wanser; New Jersey Naval Reserve, under command of Lieut. Washington Irving; New Jersey Cadets, Major Charles W. Laws; American Guard, School No. 23; United American Mechanics, Holy Innocents Cadets, and Van Houten Post, No. 3, Grand Army, and other posts from various sections of Hudson County.

THE KAHLER
Comfort Shoes
are modeled upon the natural—not deformed foot. They have broad soles and low heels, giving room for FIVE toes, and allow every muscle freedom of action. They are constructed for comfort, and to prevent disease of the foot, and also to cause deformed feet to return to their proper shape.
MEN'S SHOES..........$6.00 & UP
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CHILDREN'S SHOES AT LOW PRICES.
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WORN out people should use static electricity. J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., gives static electricity and sells batteries for home use. Terms are moderate. Send 10c for Beauty Book and samples of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

THE GUESTS OF THE CITY

President McKinley's Start from the Windsor, Accompanied by Mayor Strong.

ARMY, NAVY, AND DIPLOMATS

Officers and Foreign Ministers on the Way to the Tomb—Ex-President Cleveland in Line—Movements of Those Whom the City Asked to be Present.

President McKinley was a little late in leaving the Windsor Hotel to make the start to the tomb. The schedule time was 8:45 o'clock. Mayor Strong and Gen. Horace Porter arrived a few minutes before that time and went at once to the President's parlor.

There was a small knot of policemen and curious men about the main entrance when the Mayor's carriage arrived. Otherwise there were few signs of life along the avenue. Two or three minutes after the arrival of the Mayor an open barouche, with four horses attached, drew up in front of the door. Then there was a clatter of horses' feet, and an instant later a squad of mounted police, escorting a detachment from Troop A, under command of Gen. Butterfield, lined up in front of the hotel.

With them came the first evidence of the crowd that cheered and waved and struggled almost during the entire day for a glimpse of the President. Men, boys, and women apparently oozed up through the pavement. Fifth Avenue stages—crowded—cabs, and carriages appeared in an unusual number.

The street was becoming thronged when the policemen formed two lines, facing north and south, and drove the vehicles out of the block and the people back to the curbs. The troopers ranged themselves along the west side of the street and waited.

The President's Start.

Meantime the main corridor of the hotel had become thronged. The President, Mayor, and party emerged from the elevator at 9:05 o'clock. The crowd stood back, and the President, leaning on Mayor Strong's arm, walked out to the carriage.

Mr. McKinley raised his hat and bowed several times as he walked through the corridor. Right behind the President and Mayor came Secretary John Sherman, Senator Cannon, Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Gen. Horace Porter, and J. Edward Simmons, of the Reception Committee.

The President, Mayor, and Gen. Porter took seats in the four-horse barouche, Secretary Sherman and Senator Cannon got in the next carriage, and the third one was occupied by Secretary Gage and Mr. Simmons.

Four aides who acted as a personal escort to the Mayor mounted their horses and took positions on each side of the President's carriage. A signal was given to the southern line of mounted policemen, and the procession started down the avenue. the troopers, under Gen. Butterfield, formed two lines on each side of the carriages. At Forty-fifth Street the pace was quickened to a trot, and the little procession moved along at a rate that left many of the crowd far behind.

Cheering Along the Avenue.

There was no cheering or demonstration until the procession started. Then there began a cheering which was kept up spasmodically all along the avenue. Block by block the crowd on the sidewalks grew thicker. Vehicles of every kind were turned into the side streets by the police, so the way was kept clear for the President's party.

While passing the Union League Club the President was cheered by a number of early rising members, who stood in the windows and waved a good morning. The President and other members of the party raised their hats and bowed.

Near Thirty-second Street the party was met by a number of carriages, in which were the members of the Grant family and other guests of the city, already on their way to the tomb. The President, Mayor, and others raised their hats and bowed as they passed Mrs. Grant's carriage, which was the fourth in the line.

CHEERING THE PRESIDENT.

The Sight that Met Mr. McKinley's Eyes on Riverside Drive and at the Stand.

A remarkable sight met the eyes of the President as his carriage rolled down the slope on Riverside Drive, where the road falls a bit and then rises with a curve beneath the hills along West End Avenue. The coming of the President and party was made known first by distant cheers, and then by the gay uniforms of Squadron A. The vast area of seats upon stands that covered the hillside was not fully occupied, but there was a prodigious concourse of people along the driveway and a dense mass filled the pathway on the west side of the drive.

Mr. McKinley spoke of the sight to Mayor Strong as the carriage mounted the hill at Ninety-seventh Street, and a gust of wind howled through the trees and almost wrenched the President's hat from his hand. He was well wrapped in a heavy overcoat, and the exercise of removing and replacing his hat together with the excitement, enabled him to resist the inclement weather very well.

From about opposite Ninety-ninth Street to a point just below the monument, there were masses of spectators in crowds of increasing density, and an unbroken salute of cheers. The President responded with smiles and more wavings of the hat, that must have been removed and replaced many thousand times during the day.

No man could easily number the crowd that welcomed the President as he was driven into the grounds beneath the shadow of the monument. Those on the central stand knew of his coming long before he had arrived by the distant cheering, that grew more distinct and impressive as he drew up at the north side of the monument.

Arriving at the Reviewing Stand.

The President, barring a somewhat dusty coat, did not appear to be much the worse for wear as he stepped into the pavilion to be greeted by a cordial cheer from the thousands of spectators on the stands near by and on the roadway beyond. He removed his hat and bowed all round the semicircle again and again. Mayor Strong, apparently assuming that he was not cheered, kept his hat on. A moment after President McKinley appeared ex-President Cleveland stepped into the pavilion. He was cheered as cordially and as vehemently as the President had been.

The President turned to look toward the place provided for Mrs. McKinley, and having satisfied himself that she was comfortably protected against the blast that swept up from the river, he sat down at the front, with his back to the audience below him.

He was up again in a moment to shake hands with Bishop Newman, then with ex-President Cleveland, and the appearance of the President and ex-President together, both unhatted, was provocation enough to renew the cheering. Then he stood up to shake hands with the man who carried the Mayor's flag. A moment later Gen. B. F. Tracy greeted him warmly, and then Gen. Ruger and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, shook hands with him.

There were other members of the President's party to be placed, and while the committee were providing for their guests the President turned about and talked with the newspaper men who sat immediately in front of him, several of whom he had met in Washington and during the Presidential campaign. Secretary of the Navy Long disturbed this talk by reporting to the President with his thick overcoat well buttoned up and his hat jammed well down upon his head. Then Thomas Murphy shook hands with him, and by and by Vice President Hobart greeted him, and sat down by him for a brief talk.

The choir at the back was singing "America" when Gen. Ruger came up to shake hands with the President. The music could not have disturbed their conversation, for the wind blew most of the music away. Speaker Reed came down the platform, paid his respects to the President, and took a seat at his right, close to the platform rail. Mr. Reed was not generally recognized, so there was not much cheering except in the neighborhood of the central platform.

The President performed his part in the ceremonies, went to the luncheon, and reviewed the parade, until, when the veteran division of the parade was in sight at 4:40, he was advised by Admiral Bunce's representative that if he desired to review the naval parade at 5 o'clock it would be necessary to leave the stand for the Dolphin, as it would take some time to reach the landing and to make the transfer to that vessel, which lay out in the stream some distance above the monument. The President, escorted by Gen. Porter, led the way, the Cabinet followed, and in a few moments all were taking carriages to be conveyed to the boat landing at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

GOING TO THE DOLPHIN.

A Rush of the Crowd in Which Many Distinguished Men Were Lost and Rescued.

The President, when he left the reviewing stand, was accompanied by Gen. Horace Porter, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, Secretary John Sherman, Senator Cannon, and half a dozen other distinguished guests of the city. Half a dozen park policemen undertook to escort the party through the crowd to the Claremont restaurant. But the crowd was too much for the gray-coated policemen, and it was only with the assistance of the bluecoats that the way was kept clear for the President and his friends. As it was, several members of the party, among whom was Gov. Griggs, were shut off from the rest, and reached the Claremont somewhat late.

As soon as it became generally known that the President was in the Claremont the place was surrounded by a crowd which had finally to be driven back by the police and the President's personal escort of Troop A, who rode twelve abreast along the roadway, driving the people back.

Carriages were brought up in front of the restaurant for the Presidential party, but Mr. McKinley, after a brief stay at the restaurant, decided to walk down the steps and steep roadway to the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. As the President and his party stepped out into the drive, the crowd made a break to follow him. The parade was blocked and the park police were again unable to cope with the situation. The President managed to reach the north side of the drive, but several members of his party were swallowed up in the crowd.

Lost and Rescued.

Suddenly a squad of bluecoats appeared from about the head of the stairs down which the President had gone, and charged on the crowd with drawn clubs. The delayed members of the President's party were rescued, and they hurried along down the steps to the steep road that runs into One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street near the river front.

Once in this road the way to the pier was clear.

While the President was going down the steps on the hillside to the roadway, the crowd tried to follow him. From every part of the curve around the top of the hill they made rushes to get down to the pier. The incline of parts of the hill is comparatively slight in some places, but in others it is quite sharp. Those in front were pushed over these abrupt places in the general stampede, and many of them either slid or rolled to the bottom of the hill or to the next level place.

The President and his party walked from the pier directly to the lighthouse tender Daisy. The little boat steamed quickly out to the Dolphin, while all the tugs and other boats in the neighborhood made a great din blowing their whistles. Then the war vessels began firing salutes. The sound of the guns caused the crowd along the East Drive to make a rush for the river slope. The crowd was still shifting to the west side of the hill when the Dolphin started down the river.

On Board the Dolphin.

On the Dolphin Mr. McKinley was introduced to Rear Admiral Bunce, Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, and the other officers of the dispatch boat. In the Presidential party were Secretaries Sherman, Long, Gage, and Bliss, Gov. Black, Gens. Miles, Ruggles, and Butterfield, Postmaster General Gary, Private Secretary Porter, Elihu Root, J. Edward Simmons, and Seth M. Milliken.

The Dolphin fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns, and all the excursion craft blew their whistles. Then, preceded by the torpedo boat Porter, she slowly steamed down between the saluting warships to the West Fifty-second Street pier. There Troop A was in waiting, and escorted the President to the Windsor Hotel, which was reached at 6:45 o'clock.

The President Not Fatigued.

When President McKinley returned to the Windsor Hotel, riding side by side with Gen. Horace Porter and facing Gen. Daniel Butterfield and Gov. Black, he was in good spirits, laughing and chatting, and did not seem fatigued in the least by his day's exertion. He went at once to his apartments, where he lunched with Mrs. McKinley, leaving word that he should not be disturbed by callers. A few minutes before 8 o'clock he departed for the Union League Club in company with the members appointed to receive him.

HONORED BY THE CITY.

Vice President Hobart, ex-President Cleveland, and the Foreign Diplomats in Their Carriages.

It was just 9:20 o'clock when the party drew up at the main entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Porter stepped to the sidewalk. The four horses were turned and the carriage wheeled around facing up town and stopped at the ladies' entrance of the hotel to await Vice President Hobart. It was but a moment before he met Gen. Porter at the doorstep and took a seat in the carriage beside President McKinley.

The arrival and departure of the Presidential party caused little or no excitement. Although the corridors of the hotel were crowded with distinguished visitors, in plain clothes and uniforms, there were comparatively few on the street. There was a faint ripple of hand-clapping and a little cheering when the carriage arrived, renewed as Mr. McKinley and Mayor Strong took off their hats in acknowledgment, but there was no enthusiasm, and but little more cheering than greeted ex-President Cleveland who had preceded the party about five minutes.

Mr. Cleveland's Arrival.

Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Richard Watson Gilder of the Reception Committee, drove up in a private carriage, dismounted and walked to where the carriage assigned for his use in the parade was awaiting him. He looked well and strong. He wore a thin black overcoat and a tall silk hat. With the exception of Mr. McKinley, who wore an overcoat with a velvet collar, all those in his carriage wore tightly-buttoned frock coats.

The invitations to the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other guests of the city gave 8:30 o'clock as the time to assemble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and just before that hour Acting Inspector Allaire, with sixty policemen, took charge of the sidewalks around. There was little or nothing for them to do. They kept those people moving who showed any inclination to stand around and wait, but their commands to move on were merely perfunctory. It was too cold, and the wind was blowing too keenly to make standing around attractive.

Within the hotel the guests were received by a sub-committee of the Reception Committee and entertained at breakfast. The committee included Henry W. Cannon, J. R. Van Wormer, John Jacob Astor, Col. George Bliss, Chauncey M. Depew, and Frederic R. Coudert.

Soldiers and Diplomats.

In the meantime the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the members of the Cabinet, and other guests of honor, including four carriages full of Generals and Admirals who had fought under Grant's command, were being sent off as rapidly as possible from the Twenty-third Street doors. The officers were all in full uniform. Among them were Gens. Longstreet, Auger, Reynolds, Dana, Buckner, Wright, Rosecrans, Lew Wallace, Sigel, Dodge, and Cox, and Admirals Braine, Weaver, Upshur, Gherardi, Benham, Stanton, Erben, Carpenter, and Belknap.

The diplomats were in separate carriages, each accompanied by his secretary and one of the members of the Reception Committee. Many, but not all, of them displayed the colors of the country represented. Chauncey M. Depew was the committeeman assigned to look after Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British plenipotentiary. As their carriage turned the corner of Twenty-third Street to cross Fifth Avenue and Broadway, the Englishman with a smile on his face was leaning toward his companion. Mr. Depew, with one finger in the air ready to fall into the outstretched palm of his other hand, was talking. They were in like attitudes when the carriage turned into the broad approach to the tomb.

The other representatives of foreign countries who participated were Baron de Fava, Italy; M. F. Patenôtre, France; Baron M. von Thielmann, Germany; Don M. Romero, Mexico; Don J. M. Hurtado, Colombia; Salvador de Mendonça, Brazil; Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Guatemala; Don Domingo Gana, with ex-President Montt of Chile; Yang Yü, China; Señor José Andrade, Venezuela; Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengewar, Austria-Hungary; J. B. Pioda, Switzerland; Senor Dupuy de Lôme, Spain; Constantin Brun, Denmark; F. M. Hatch, Hawaii; Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Ecuador; E. de Kotzébue, Russia; Viscount de Santo Thyrso, Portugal; Dr. M. G. Mérou, Argentine Republic; Thoru Hoshi, Japan; J. F. Léger, Haiti; Moustapha Bey, Turkey; Don J. D. Rodriques, Central America; Count de Lichterwelde, Belgium; Don J. B. Calvo, Costa Rica; Don A. Woz y Gil, Dominican Republic.

The Governors in Line.

Following the diplomats as they left the hotel were Govs. Atkinson of West Virginia, Grout of Vermont, Bushnell of Ohio, Powers of Maine, Ramsdell of New Hampshire, and Black of this State, with their respective staff, all in the glory of well-fitting uniforms and resplendent gold lace. Each Governor had his own carriage. Gov. Black did not ride at the head of the State troops, but drove with the other guests of honor. His staff rode with the troops. Police Commissioner Andrews, in equally brilliant uniform, rode with them. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was in a carriage with Speaker O'Grady and Senator Cannon.

By 10:15 o'clock all the guests had started, and the crowd, by that time augmented to a considerable size, dispersed to cross Madison Square and secure places to view the formation and start of the military portion of the parade.

CHEERS FROM THE CROWD.

The Recognition of the Well-Known Guests at the Reviewing Stand.

The guests of the City of New York were conspicuous participants in yesterday's great tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant. The members of the Diplomatic Corps and the members of the Congressional committee, wherever they were recognized, and all of the notable visitors, were warmly applauded.

Their arrival was the signal for continued volleys of applause as they made their appearance upon the big grand stand.

"There's Tom Reed," cried several voices in the crowd as the Speaker slowly made his way to the front of the stand reserved for the orators of the day.

"Here comes the Mayor," was heard to the right and left as Mayor Strong made his way to the front, under the white municipal flag, which was carried by Edward Heatherton, the Mayor's messenger. The Mayor looked cold and turned his coat collar up.

When President McKinley appeared upon the stand, followed by a big group of distinguished diplomats and other guests, there was the first notable applause of the day.

F. A. O. Schwarz
Takes great pleasure in announcing the
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of his new store,
39 and 41 W. 23d Street,
TO-DAY, Wednesday, April 28th.
You are cordially invited to visit this,
THE LARGEST TOY BAZAR.

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that pure, wholesome, vegetable food product. Better than the best and purest lard, and is strongly endorsed by physicians for its healthful qualities. The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
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This was repeated almost immediately when another very distinguished guest of the city, ex-President Grover Cleveland, joined the group on the speakers' stand.

In the forefront of the stand at this time were many men well known in the politics of Nation, State, and City. There were Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, was perhaps the member of the Diplomatic Corps who attracted the most attention from the public. He was pointed out by almost every second man.

Gen. Miles also attracted a great deal of attention. About the time that President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland were shaking hands, ex-Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Gilroy were also shaking hands. Near ex-Mayor Grace were Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Supreme Court Justices Beekman and Gildersleeve, and with ex-Mayor Gilroy were United States Marshal John McCarty, ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, Henry Brown, and a number of others. Just back of them were ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, President James R. Sheffield of the Fire Department, and Justices Rumsey and Williams, and Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals.

MANY WOMEN DISAPPOINTED.

Mrs. McKinley's Presence Expected at the St. Andrew.

A wave of hope, joy, disappointment, and then distress swept over the Hotel St. Andrew, Boulevard and Seventy-second Street, yesterday, and Mrs. McKinley was the cause of it all, and the women guests and visitors were the chief sufferers.

A suite of rooms had been prepared for Mrs. McKinley in one of the tower rooms, on the third floor of the southwest corner of the building, from which an excellent view of the procession could be had. The suite included a parlor, dining room, and bedroom, and was decorated with foliage and flowering plants. In the parlor, which was exactly on the corner, on a pretty writing desk, stood a picture of Mrs. McKinley draped with a small silk flag, and on a table near was a picture of "Mother" McKinley.

The dust blew through Seventy-second Street with such vehemence in the morning that only a few of the guests anxious to see Mrs. McKinley waited outside. The few were the only favored ones who saw her. It was somewhere around 10 o'clock when a rumor came circulating among the waiting people in the hall that Mrs. McKinley, with her mounted escort, Mrs. Saxton, the ladies of the Cabinet, now in town, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and a few others had stopped at the door to say that she could not stop.

The outside guests rejoiced, and those inside dispersed to their respective rooms and windows to be ready for the procession.

The City's Departing Guests.

Two special trains bearing official guests of the city will depart this forenoon. Secretary Steele of the Committee on Transportation announced last night that the Presidential party will return to Washington by the Pennsylvania Railway, and the party of Vice President Hobart by the Baltimore and Ohio route, both leaving the foot of West Twenty-third Street at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

ON THE PRIVATE STANDS.

Some Erected by Clubs—Residents Along the Line of March Entertained Friends.

A number of the prominent clubs adopted the plan of reserving for their members and guests parts of some of the large stands, instead of erecting separate structures. The huge stand at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the drive was a favorite, and no less than three clubs held sections for their exclusive use. Here were the quarters of the Manhattan Club, the Knickerbocker Club, and the St. Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, at their residence, at One Hundredth Street and the drive, entertained a large party. A stand for the guests in front of the house had accommodations for 400. Another large private party was at One Hundred and Second Street and the drive, where B. M. Foster arranged a stand for some 500 guests. Mrs. Theodore Sutro opened her new residence on West One Hundred and Second Street to a number of friends. A sprinkling of well-known society people watched the marching from the stand at One Hundred and Seventh Street. They were the guests of George F. Schermerhorn.

Apart from the official stands, probably the most distinguished assemblage gathered to watch the pageant was that seated on the stand of the Republican Club of New York. The club took possession of the Brower mansion and grounds, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and the drive, and erected a huge structure, with accommodation for 2,000. The mansion in the rear of the stand was thrown open for those who were chilled or weary of gazing at the uniformed hosts, and restaurant facilities were supplied for those who desired them. A committee of three, under the lead of J. F. Hitchcock, had charge. Numerous Senators and Assemblymen were seated there, as well as many Mayors from this and neighboring States. Mayor Strong's wife and guests held a block of twenty seats. Among those on the stand were Mayor Dickinson of Springfield, Mass.; Mayor Green of Binghamton, James S. Lehmair, James S. Burden, Arthur L. Merriam, W. D. Walbridge, W. L. Colborn, W. P. Porter, E. A. Quick, John Sabine Smith, S. A. Cochran, Mayor Charles F. Chaney of New London, Conn.; Mayor A. W. Eaton of Pittsfield, the family of Gen. Horace Porter and their guests, Col. Charles F. Homer and party, William F. Macy, Louis Stern and party, E. C. Newell, Prof. S. S. Packard, Mathias Rock, Samuel T. Shaw and party, Walter Scott, Jr., Judge Wentworth, Magistrates Mott and Crane, William Strange, Dr. Tuthill, Col. John H. Ward and party, and James W. Hawes.

Mrs. M. L. Parsons, living at Ninetieth Street and the Drive, threw open her house to a number of friends. At Ninetieth Street and the Drive, northeast corner, John Mathews was the host to a number of prominent persons. Between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets, the Building Trades Club accommodated its members, families, and friends on a large stand, having a seating capacity of 1,200. Two large stands, having a seating capacity in the neighborhood of 3,000, were used by Trinity Parish, and were situated at Ninety-second Street, commanding a view of the Drive and the river. Gen. Egbert L. Viele entertained a party of his friends at his home, Eighty-eighth Street and the Drive. The decorations of the house and inclosure called forth remarks of commendation. Chief among the designs was a statue of Fame, crowning Grant.

A private stand at which a pleasant day was enjoyed was at 128 Riverside Drive, where John L. Miller entertained a small number of guests. The Fordham Club and its many guests viewed the parading troops from a commodious stand at the corner of Ninety-third Street and the Drive. The New York Club reserved for its members and guests a good-sized section of the stand at the corner of the Drive and Ninety-seventh Street.

The Colonial Club, at Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard, offered one of the best points from which to view the procession, and the members and their families flocked there early in the day. A stand was built facing the Boulevard, but this was not so well patronized as it would have been had the wind been less keen. Among those who viewed the procession from the clubhouse proper were Mrs. Walter L. McCorkle, Mrs. James F. Mallett, Mrs. Gabriel Holmes of North Carolina, Mrs. Walter S. Logan, Miss Janette Logan, Col. Sloan, Mrs. and Miss Sims, W. L. Brown, John L. Lockwood, Jr.; J. G. Van Horne, W. J. Van Pelt, Jr.; Howard P. Okie, Philip J. Hahn, F. F. Ames, Thomas H. Cullen, Casper W. Dean, Edward de Lima, Thomas H. Fergus, Henry B. Fisher, James D. Smith, and Meriwether Jones of Richmond.

The Bloomingdale Reform Church had a stand on its property at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, from which a number of members and their families saw the marching hosts. In the group were E. J. Maslin and family, Edward Lester and Miss Lester, Mr. Drake of Westville, N. J.; Dr. John Ryerson and Frederick Bouer.

Parading Firemen Helped at a Fire.

An engine company made its way with difficulty through the crowded streets at [illegible] P. M. to a fire on the roof of 442 Amsterdam Avenue. In front of the burning building were the members of the Fire Department who were taking part in the parade. They assisted the members of Engine Company No. 46 to run the hose to the roof. The damage did not exceed $100.

CASTORIA.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TRIBUTE OF THE SOUTH

Confederates in the Procession to Pay Honor to Gen. Grant.

A FADED GRAY UNIFORM

Gen. Gordon Cheered by the Union Veterans—Sons of Confederates in Line—A Wreath Deposited at Gen. Grant's Tomb.

While the remnants of the Duryea Zouaves, in their picturesque uniforms, with their white hair and beards, were grouped in Sixty-first Street, waiting for the signal to fall in, they were interested and slightly startled by the appearance among them of a man in the once familiar uniform of a Confederate officer.

He was Charles A. Brown, now of Brooklyn, during the war a member of the First Maryland Regiment, and now a member of the R. E. Lee Camp of Richmond, Va., Confederate Veterans. He wore the only Confederate uniform there was in the parade. It is a genuine relic, with its gold lace on the sleeves, C. S. A. buttons and all.

Mr. Brown is a stoutly built man of medium height, with steady blue eyes, and a droop about the corners of the mouth. The Zouaves rushed about him with a series of gleeful shrieks. They had not seen a real Confederate uniform on a living man for more than thirty years, and the sight of Brown's buttons, tarnished lace, and faded gray seemed to impress them as a sight of an old friend rather than an old enemy. They called other Zouaves and veterans, and Mr. Brown was slapped on the back until he must have been sore and looked over and inspected until a man whose eyes were less steady would have been abashed or excited.

Mr. Brown, however, met everybody's gaze squarely, and told his name and record. He said he was not ashamed or sorry, and that he had put on his old uniform because he was proud to have worn it, and had come over from Brooklyn because, as a soldier of the Confederacy, he wanted to help to do honor to Grant as a soldier and a man. Thereupon there were more slaps on the back and cheering.

Mr. Brown paraded vaguely. First one G. A. R. post and then another adopted him, and recalled old, hot times by looking him over and exchanging reminiscences with him. He marched over the route among the Grand Army men, wearing the one real Confederate uniform in all the great parade, and welcomed up and down the lines as a brother.

Gen. Gordon Cheered.

A number of other Confederate veterans were along the Boulevard, most of them marching with the Sons of Confederates. They were led by the Stonewall Band of Staunton, Va., the old band of Stonewall Jackson's famous "foot cavalry." Behind the band there were four carriages, two abreast. The first of these, on the left, contained Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Commander of the New York Post, Confederate Veterans, and Charles Broadway Rouss, who was one of Mosby's men. In the other carriages were Capt. B. M. Medina of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Dr. C. S. Lewis, Surgeon of the Stonewall Band; Dr. James R. Wood of Georgia, Dr. W. R. Inge Dalton of Mississippi, and Dr. R. G. Cabell of Virginia, ex-Confederate Surgeons, and members of Mr. Rouss's family.

In the carriage with Gen. Gordon there was a wreath of evergreens and roses, with crossed swords and an inscription in scarlet blossoms, "From Sons of Confederates." As Gen. Gordon was driven to his place on the Boulevard, he was recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic men ranged along the sidewalks and by those marching in the line, and was loudly cheered. During the long wait until the time to fall in with the procession the carriage was visited by hundreds of Grand Army of the Republic men and officers and by all the Sons of Confederates and many Southern and Northern citizens. The greetings between Gen. Gordon and his former antagonists were especially cordial. Many a Union veteran stepped up, shook hands, and said:

"I've seen you before, General, when I wasn't so glad to see you."

The scarred and crippled ex-Confederate commander always laughed at these greetings, and usually answered:

"Well, we gave you the best we had in the shop."

"That's right; you certainly did; but we're glad to see you here now," was the invariable answer.

Gen. Gordon is suffering from a badly burned foot, the result of a recent accident, and had his crutches in the carriage with him. But for this fact, he said, he would have been on a horse in the line with Gens. Longstreet and Buckner. Gen. Wade Hampton, the next ranking Confederate General after Gordon and Longstreet, would have been here, Gen. Gordon said, but for serious illness. Gen. Gordon himself was in the West, but came East especially to take part in yesterday's ceremonies.

The Sons of Confederates followed the carriages. They paraded 150 men, about one-third mounted, and were commanded by Col. James R. Branch, formerly of Virginia. A number of Confederate veterans paraded with them, including Capt. Charles M. Parsons of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, and J. E. Timberlake of the Second Virginia Regiment, Stonewall Brigade.

Col. Dickinson, commander of the New York Post of Confederate Veterans, said his men were unanimous in their wish to take part in the parade. They average more than sixty years old, however, and after considering the matter carefully, found that they would be unable to turn out enough men capable of making the march to present a creditable appearance. He was earnest in his declaration that every man of the 200 members would have marched but for the infirmities of age and wounds with which so many of them are troubled.

Sons of Confederates.

The Sons of Confederates and the veterans who paraded with them wore broad-brimmed light hats, and attracted instant attention as they appeared. One of their two mounted color bearers carried a broad silk United States flag. The other carried a pennon bearing the name of the organization, "Sons of Confederates." Just after the Confederates had fallen into line they passed between the ranks of the Sons of Union Veterans, who cheered heartily and continually. The Sons of Confederates and veterans responded by lifting their hats.

A Wreath at the Tomb.

While this part of the procession was passing around the tomb Capt. A. S. Towson of the Sons of Confederates dismounted, took the wreath from Gen. Gordon's carriage, and quietly handed it to a park policeman at one of the gates about the inclosure, requesting him to place it on the tomb, and at the same time Bugler T. Besant sounded "taps."

On the march back Major Gen. Joseph Hayes rode up to Col. Branch and gave him his hand, and the two rode side by side with their hands clasped for two blocks, while the people on the sidewalks, noting the incident, cheered enthusiastically. Gen. Hayes and Adjt. Hillard of the Sons of Confederates exchanged similar greetings.

While Gen. Gordon passed the Mayor's stand he and Mayor Strong exchanged salutes with special elaboration.

The Southern yell was heard in full force only once. That was when, at Sixty-fifth Street, the Richmond Blues and the Sons of Veterans, many of whom are Virginians, caught sight of each other. Then the Stonewall Band played "Dixie," as a Delaware band of the Veteran Union was also doing, and the air rang with the mutual exchanges of vocal recognition.

Mr. Gibbons's Guests Well Placed.

An ideal spot from which to view the ceremonies at the tomb [illegible] land parade, and where the pagean[illegible] e water was comfortably observed, [illegible] the house of J. J. Gibbons, which i[illegible] the Riverside Drive, near One Hundre[illegible] and Twenty-second Street. It stands a little south of the tomb and faces the river. Mr. Gibbons invited several of his friends to view the ceremonies from his house, and had a grand stand erected, which placed his visitors above the level of the crowds and at the same time protected his stone walls and steps from damage. A fine view of everything that happened was had from any of the windows.

REVIEW OF THE WARSHIPS

Splendid Spectacle on the River Neglected Till the President Went Aboard the Dolphin.

THREE SALUTES WERE FIRED

Parade of the Merchant Marine Was Not Up to Expectations—Number of Excursionists Was Kept Down by Cold Weather—A Noisy Demonstration.

Lowering clouds and a cold blast from out the northwest were not conducive to an entirely satisfactory marine demonstration. When the war vessels at anchor off Riverside Park dressed ship at sunrise yesterday, in accordance with the programme, no sunburst gave the signal. Not an edging of silver was there to the banked-up masses of clouds, not a rift for a glimpse of blue, not a tinge of fair promise in the elements.

From off the Jersey shore the wind swept, unobstructed, rolling up a choppy, white-plumed sea. Small craft bobbed about uncomfortably, and the transports that were to land the sailors and marines from the warships, for participation in the land parade, careened before the blow, while their lower decks were sloppy with splashing wavelets and rough blown spray.

Long after the sightseeing crowds had filled the north-bound elevated and surface cars, and points of vantage along the line of march on shore had been contended for, the rivers and bay gave little indication of the marine pageant that was to complete the demonstration of the day. Despite the bunting that flaunted from taffrail, truck, and jackstaff on shipping along the water front, it was a dreary scene, and the prospect was not less unpleasant.

As the morning advanced craft of various description steamed casually up the North River, and vessels of the Revenue Marine and Lighthouse Service found their way into positions in double-column order to the south and in extension of the columns formed by the North Atlantic squadron and the foreign men-of-war.

A shifty wind disorganized the vapory phalanxes above by noon, and an occasional burst of sunlight filtered through and shed its radiance over the scene.

The Merchant Marine.

The parade proper was confined to the fourth division, composed of merchant vessels that were to assemble off Liberty Island, and their mobilization did not take place till 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Little attention was attracted from those ashore up to this time. Then a crowd gathered along the Battery and West Street and on the Brooklyn piers. Advertised excursion boats, gayly decorated, plowed their way about, but their decks were nearly deserted. It was not the weather for jolly crowds on the water.

The Grand Republic, the Angler, the Favorite, the Al Foster, the Little Silver were among them, and many others. There were hundreds of passengers where there was room for thousands. Women huddled in the cabins and men who braved the weather shivered on the decks.

Then began the rounding up of the vessels which were to take position in the parade. Rear Admiral Osborn, in command of the merchant fleet, flew his flag from the tug America, and he was assisted in getting the boats into place by his Commodore of Division, Fred B. Dalzell, on his own tug, the Fred B. Dalzell; A. B. Valentine, on the George W. Washburn; Michael Moran, on the P. H. Wise, and Charles H. Boyer, on the Fortuna. These in turn had the assistance of commanders in charge of squadrons, each division having two squadrons. One hundred and sixty craft had been assigned to the double columns in which the divisions were to form, but many of them failed to put in an appearance. About a hundred finally got under way, but owing to the force of the wind, they found it difficult to maintain the indented columns in which they were to steam up the North River. Strung out after a fashion, they followed the flagship, and the excursion boats and other craft fell in and trailed along astern.

Every conceivable kind of craft that moves by steam was in the string. Sidewheelers and propellers, ocean-going tugs, with sticks that enabled the fore-and-aft dress of colors, steam lighters and derricks, steamboats and launches. A dozen of the tugs of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company were in the first division. The Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and Jersey Central Railroads, and the Standard Oil Company were well represented. A yacht or two gave a dressy appearance to the display, and then there were the steamboats, with their showy gingerbread work set off by bunting in all the colors of the rainbow.

The tugs seemed to have more passengers than the excursion boats, made up of their owners' friends. These crowded the pilot houses, and the women waved their handkerchiefs inside the window panes. But it was not the outing of a pleasant day.

Meantime there had clustered about the warships up the river more than again as many craft as had entered the parade. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the "regiments of the sea" presented a magnificent spectacle. Perhaps the very bleakness brought out their threatening aspect, as the rainbow-dress, from stem to truck and down again to stern, betokened their gentle participation in this function bespeaking peace.

Aligned in double column nearest the New York shore were the flagship New York, the black-sided British cruiser Talbot, the big Infanta Maria Teresa, the pride of Spain; the smaller Infanta Isabel, which with her square rig varied the order of her decoration; the little Fulton, flying the tricolor of France, distinguishable by her prolonged ram, and the Italian Dogali.

Toward the Jersey side lay the armored cruiser Maine, the battleship Indiana, with her terrific emplacement of big guns; the second class battleship Texas, the Raleigh, the fleet commerce destroyer Columbia, with her high freeboard and four funnels, and the monitors Amphitrite and Terror.

The tide was ebb, and the vessels swung to the south, while the westerly wind laid out the bunting flat as a board and canopied the decks. The white sides of the Yankee fleet shone conspicuously against the darkish waters. Only two of the foreigners were white—the Fulton and the Infanta Isabel—while they also were the only ones bearing a semblance of the old-time ships, with their square rigs, fore and main masts.

Astern of the men-of-war came the cutters of the Revenue Marine and the lighthouse tender. There were eleven of the former and five of the latter, and they prolonged the columns a mile. And through columns, in and out and among the galaxy of craft that had swarmed about, shot the torpedo boat Porter, speediest of all craft, her low black hulk relieved by three funnels, one set well aft and apart from the others, which attracted the attention of all onlookers.

The National Salute.

But little attention, however, had thus far been given to the spectacle in the river by those ashore. In the black fringe of humanity that topped the bluff of Riverside few faces were turned to the west. But then, of a sudden, the upper edge of the fringe became light in color with the turned faces.

A signal from ashore announced the arrival at the reviewing stand of the head of the troops. A gun on the flagship spat out a shaft of fire; there was a curl of smoke, and a bang, and then every ship in the columns belched out in response till each had fired the National salute of twenty-one guns. A smoky mist enshrouded the warships for a minute, but only a minute, before it was dispelled by the wind, and then the light colored line on the black fringed lights became dark again, and interest was withdrawn from the marine display to the pageantry ashore.

It was 4 o'clock when the head of the merchant fleet reached Riverside. In accordance with previous orders, no whistles were blown, save signal whistles, and as the boats in the columns became lost in the confusion of craft there gathered, they attracted but little attention. They dipped their colors in salutation of the men-of-war, in passing, and then as best they could endeavored to keep up a semblance of order.

Viewed from Riverside Heights, however, the effect was kaleidoscopic. There was a maze of craft of every description, decked in myriad colors, twirling about in Maypole fashion, and in the centre of the revolving mass was John R. Drexel's yacht Sultana, which had anchored north of the fleet and became from its position a convenient stake boat.

Then the whirl became slower, and finally stopped. The boats of the marine division were to have proceeded after turning down the river and taken up position in extension of naval columns, but the attractions at the head of the columns were greater, and there they staid. Once more it was demonstrated that such a fleet cannot be controlled.

Crowd About the Dolphin.

The Dolphin, which was to be the President's reviewing boat, had been anchored throughout the day north of the naval columns, and off One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. It was there that President McKinley was to board her, and the Dolphin was the magnet toward which all craft were drawn, till they became so densely crowded that collisions seemed unavoidable. The Captains of New York Harbor craft are skilled in handling their boats, if not subservient to parade discipline, and no accidents occurred.

The police boat Patrol stood by to clear the way for the President's launch, and the Supervisor of the Harbor's boats, Daniel S. Lamont, Scout, and Nimrod, and the Dock Department tug Pier were ready to act as escort, while near the bow of the Dolphin hung the little black torpedo boat Porter, which was to lead the way through the double column in the review.

A commotion ashore at 5 o'clock heralded the President's approach, and then it was that the tugboat Captains and the Captains of everything else that had whistles disregarded that other order, that only commanders of divisions were to use their whistles, save for ordinary signals. Such a compounding of furious screeching never heralded a new year. The noise was demoniacal, and thus it was that the watermen greeted the President of the United States.

The President Goes Aboard.

The din was kept up as the lighthouse launch Daisy threaded her way with the Presidential party to the gangplank of the Dolphin, and then as the blue flag with the white eagle, wings aspread, bearing the shield upon its breast, was broken out at the main truck, the noise was renewed with fiendish fierceness, and in the midst of it all there was the thunder of a gun on the flagship, the signal for another salvo from the fleet, and for the second time the Presidential salute was fired.

The marine end of the day's demonstration was now holding its own. There had been order and discipline in monotony ashore, and now the water cohorts were celebrating in their own way. In spectacular effect and noise unconfined it was a grand climax, but the climax was not yet. Fifteen minutes later, the Porter leading the way, the Dolphin entered between the columns of vessels.

The Presidential party and the officers of the Dolphin took up their position on the quarter deck. The Patrol, the Scout, the Pair, and the Nimrod took up positions on either side, and the press boat Defender followed astern, and on either side and spreading out astern, as far to either side as the distance between the columns would permit, the other craft, a motley aggregation, swarmed like the tail of a comet.

The Princess of Wales

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Great Guns Roar.

For the third time the warships burst out their thundering refrain, the Presidential salute, and the sun, determined to witness the sight, rent asunder the clouds and gazed blandly from over the Jersey hills.

Then, despite the rude wind, those who had kept in cabins, came out onto the decks and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and flags, and yelled and cheered. The crowds on the Heights flocked to the bluff and waved back to the craft, and the men-of-war, one after another, as the Dolphin approached, took up the echoing salutation, and 294 guns had boomed obeisance to the President.

Some of the revenue cutters took it up after that, and the Dolphin had reached a point off Eightieth Street before the last gun was fired.

The Dolphin steamed down off Fifty-second Street, and the Presidential party disembarked in the launch Daisy, while the fleet of harbor craft proceeded in their gala array down the river and dispersed.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Some of the Happenings Gathered About the City.

The representatives of the Order of Scottish Clans, many of them attired in full Highland costume, and headed by three bagpipers, fell into the parade at West Seventy-first Street. They relieved the tediousness of the long preliminary wait by dancing. Royal Deputy James Kennedy was in command of the Highlanders, and the Macdonald, Macduff, and Mackenzie tartans were well represented. Pipe Major Ireland was arrayed in a kilt and plaid of Grant tartan, the only wearer of the peculiar dress and colors of the old Scotch sept—the Grants of Strathspey—from whom the hero of the day claimed descent.

"Ouch! That's mah to'," loudly exclaimed a tall negress, when a man accidentally stepped on that member, in Seventy-second Street.

"Put it in your pocket," shouted back the man who had trespassed, whereupon her companion showed the whites of her eyes and snapped: "Huh. Yo's smart. Put yo's in yo' pocket."

The late afternoon trains going up town on the "L" road were so crowded that many people were forced to ride on the platforms. When the trains struck the unsheltered stretch in Columbus Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, it was usually the case that anywhere from two to six hats were lifted on the wings of the stiff westerly breeze, and switched to the street below. Then, when the trains stopped at Eighty-first Street, a scramble ensued to recover lost property.

The sombre-suited little inmates of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York were among those who apparently enjoyed the day from the moment the parade hove in sight up to the very last. They had seats on the lawn at Seventy-fourth Street and the Drive, but few of them sat still for any length of time. They were here, there, and everywhere in their delight over the unusual occasion.

Many paraders have cause to thank some very pretty women, who saw the procession in the house on the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and the Drive. They pitched lemons, apples, and oranges to the men in line. Their reward consisted of no end of admiring glances and courteous bows and the knowledge of pleasure bestowed.

Along Madison Avenue several of the ladies in the windows had laid in a stock of bananas and oranges for the paraders. Whenever a halt was called they clapped their hands to attract the soldiers' attention, and then threw out the fruit. The infantrymen found it easy to catch the fruits, and enjoyed the same immensely, but the cavalry found the job more difficult. Sometimes an orange or banana would strike a cavalryman on the head or shoulder and roll to the ground. Then there would be a polo match among the men to see who could pierce the fruit with his sabre. Very little of the fruit was wasted.

C. J. Werner of the Veteran Guard of California came from the Golden State to march in the procession. During the war he served on the United States warships Wachusetts and Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship.

Capt. Herbert Thomas, a guest of Meade Post, seventy years old, came from Jeffersonville, Ind., to pay his respects to the memory of Gen. Grant.

Dr. Daniel Albion Jones, a member of the Governor's Horse Guards of Connecticut, reported at the Oak Street Station at noon that his horse brought on from New Haven was missing. The Horse Guards, seventy-five men and horses, arrived early in the morning. When Dr. Jones was ready to mount, his horse was missing. He went to the up-town rendezvous of the guards, hoping vainly one of his comrades had taken it. He said his horse is a valuable one. Dr. Jones is a graduate of Yale, and was a famous ball player in the class of '83.

The members of the Presidential party submitted with great good nature to the importunities of the kodak fiend, who was very much in evidence all over the Riverside Drive. When the President arose to speak on the north stand, at least 1,000 lenses and film plates were focused on him. Some of the negatives taken in a hurry would make a curious exhibition. One woman spent all her time snapping her kodak at prominent people, aiming to take them at moments when, if they had known what she was about, they would have protested. Then she put the instrument under a seat and forgot all about it in the excitement of getting a good seat.

The widow of Gen. Grant was much pleased with President McKinley's eulogy of her husband. When it was concluded, she said something to her son, Col. Grant, and he left his seat and shook hands with the President, expressing thanks on behalf of his mother and the other members of the Grant family.

None of the distinguished visitors enjoyed himself better in a general way than Secretary of the Treasury Gage. After the dedication ceremonies he wandered about at will, and seemed to take a great deal of amusement in watching the efforts of people to reach places to which they were not entitled. Secretary Sherman also stole away from his associates for a time and sat on one of the public stands overlooking the river, apparently oblivious of everything but the fleet.

Vendors of badges would have reaped a scant harvest had it not been for the women. They were liberal purchasers, and pinned souvenirs of the day all over their gowns. The celluloid button craze has been temporarily superseded with cheap gilt likenesses of Grant.

"Here yar, California tooty-frooty, five cents."

It was a brown and apparently "soft" fluid, with a slice of orange floating on the surface. It struck the popular taste and sold well, until somebody told a policeman that there was applejack in it; and there was, in liberal quantities. The policeman was too busy to arrest the vendor, and allowed him to go on his promise to stop selling. He moved from Claremont Avenue to the Boulevard, and apparently forgot all about his promise.

Those who stopped until the last moment and were caught in the homeward rush agreed that the best move Chief Conlin made during the day was to put policemen at the foot of the elevated road steps to see the crowd was not allowed to rush upstairs until the platforms were cleared. During the rush the elevated service was as inadequate as the surface cars in meeting the necessities of the situation. All rules were suspended.

The moment the dedication services were over a swarm of women descended on the bunches of roses at the speakers' stand and literally tore them to pieces. The police had left the spot unguarded for a moment to clear the way for the retirement of the Presidential party. When they returned nothing but the leaves was left of the floral decorations.

PATROLMAN INSULTED WOMEN.

Fought Vigorously Against Arrest—Shield and Buttons Taken from Him.

Patrolman Charles Wilkens, who was on duty at Sixty-sixth Street, and the Boulevard, annoyed several ladies, who finally complained to Capt. Vredenberg that Wilkens had insulted them, and on investigating the complaints, Capt. Vredenberg found that the patrolman was intoxicated, and ordered Roundsman Sweeney to arrest him.

Wilkens refused to go with Sweeney, and three policemen went to the Roundsman's assistance. Wilkens fought desperately and created a scene. He was finally taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where the Sergeant at first refused to entertain the charge of disorderly conduct which Sweeney made against him.

Wilkens was taken into the rear room of the station house, and Capt. Vredenberg was sent for. While waiting for the arrival of the Captain Wilkens had another struggle with his captors, and attacked the old police commander when he arrived.

Capt. Vredenberg tore off the patrolman's buttons and took away his badge, and at the same time sent for Police Surgeon Scholer. The latter decided that Wilkens was drunk, and he was locked up.

DAY'S RAILROAD TRAVEL

Crowd Was Larger than Had Been Anticipated by Some of the Roads.

NO ACCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

New Jersey Lines Had a Rush, While Travel Was Light on the Central and Long Island Systems.

The various railroads with Jersey City termini brought upward of 250,000 visitors, either to participate in the celebration or to view the spectacle. Many came from the West. The Pennsylvania Railroad was affected more directly than any other line in this particular. Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and intermediate points sent in large contingents of visitors, more indeed than were looked for, but what would have proved an inconvenient rush was obviated by the fact that the larger part of the commuters and regular passengers remained at home.

It is safe to estimate that no less than 125,000 persons who come regularly to the city from New Jersey remained at home yesterday. This opinion was concurred in by the authorities of the various New Jersey railroads.

As nearly as could be estimated the arrivals over the various New Jersey lines were as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, 85,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system, 60,000; Central Railroad of New Jersey and Baltimore and Ohio, 35,000; Erie lines system, 75,000, a total of 255,000. No accidents were reported on the incoming trains.

The water lines had all the traffic they could handle, and as in the case of the railroads, they were pronouncedly successful in every direction.

The New York Central Railroad had arranged for heavier travel than was experienced. The main line from Buffalo was taxed Monday, but on the Putnam Division—the old New York and Northern—many cars came in virtually empty, and the New York and Harlem Road experienced about the same condition of affairs.

One of the officials found an explanation in the threatening weather. Many of those who did come stood about the waiting rooms shivering until nearly noon.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad made arrangements to haul about 15,000 sightseers yesterday and Monday night. According to one of the agents, the figure will fall short of 8,000. Bad weather, he says, kept many away, while the chartering of boats for the trip by Eastern bodies of militia and others cut into the figures of their line.

The Long Island Railroad people report remarkably light travel; very few, particularly, coming from the north shore. The Long Island Ferry brought over between 18,000 and 20,000 passengers between daybreak and 2 P. M. yesterday.

ALL CAR LINES CHOKED.

Facilities of the Elevated Trains and Surface Roads Were Proved Totally Inadequate.

All the surface car lines and elevated roads were more or less demoralized. The crowd was entirely too big for them at times. The surface cars had the disadvantage of not being allowed to cross the line of march after the parade started. So, those on the west side could only carry passengers as far north as Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, or Seventy-second Street, between Tenth Avenue and the river.

Those who started out late to see the parade were the greatest sufferers. They all knew that the surface roads could not carry them to Harlem, so they made for the west side elevated railroads. The bulk of the passengers alighted between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. Consequently there were long delays at those stations. Some passengers left the trains at intermediate stations and boarded street cars. These soon became so crowded that no more passengers could get on.

A passenger who started for the tomb from Park Place on a Sixth Avenue elevated train at 12 o'clock reached the tomb at 2:30 o'clock. But he did not ride on the elevated train all the way. The train ran very well to about Eighth Street. There it stopped, and after 5 minutes' delay crept up to Fourteenth Street. Fifteen minutes later Eighteenth Street was reached, and at Twenty-third Street the passenger got off and went over to Broadway. Cars were running every minute or so, but they were overflowing. The Third Avenue elevated road was tried, but it was running too slowly. The passenger left it at Thirty-fourth Street, walked to Sixth Avenue, and took a car to Fifty-eighth Street. Thence he went on foot to Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, where by means of a pass he crossed the police lines and got to the Boulevard. Then he marched with the procession to Seventy-second Street, where he found long rows of Tenth Avenue cars waiting for passengers.

These moved after a long delay, and he reached One Hundred and Tenth Street at 2 o'clock. There the car stopped, because there were so many others ahead of it. The rest of the time was taken up in walking through the crowd to the tomb.

The One Hundred and Fourth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road, from 6:30 to 7:30 P. M., was jammed. Everybody was good natured, however, and took the pushing and shoving as a necessary part of the day's celebration. Two policemen, stationed at every entrance to the trains, kept the crowds in order.

Another crowd was in waiting at Ninety-third Street, and after leaving that station the trains were so crowded that the gates could not be opened. Every stop was made, however, and those who wished to get aboard were told by the guards to climb over the gates, while some of those inside, who wished to get off, were compelled to take short cuts through the car windows. The guards and station hands were very careful in these instances, and no accidents resulted.

Below Fifty-ninth Street there was a little relief, although a train that left One Hundred and Fourth Street at 7:20 did not reach Park Place until 8:40.

The service on both the west side roads was ridiculously inadequate and miserably insufficient. Persons who boarded trains after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, up town, were anywhere from three-quarters of an hour to two hours late in reaching their destination down town. There was a frightful jam at the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street station when the crowds left the Polo Grounds after the ball game. The trains were packed to the gates. The train that left One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street at 6:40 o'clock pulled out at a snail's pace, and reached One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in about twenty minutes. There it waited until four or five up-town trains had arrived and unloaded.

The same thing took place at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It was nearly an hour before the train reached One Hundred and Fourth Street, and it was nearly 9 o'clock when the train finally reached Park Place.

It was stated at the Manhattan Elevated Railroad offices last night that not one accident had been reported throughout the day. The number of passengers carried cannot be computed until totals are made up to-day, but old employes say that the crowds were bigger by from ten to thirty thousand than the biggest day of the three days' Columbian celebration in 1892, when on the last day the Sixth Avenue line carried 417,000 passengers.

HORSE CAUSED A STAMPEDE.

Plunged and Kicked, and Fifteen Persons Fell into an Areaway.

There came near being a panic when the head of the column reached Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. First Sergt. Edward Samson of the Signal Corps was riding a very mettlesome horse. His girth broke, and the Sergeant was thrown, landing on his feet. He retained his hold on the reins. The horse was maddened with fright, and kicked and plunged about viciously. He was finally subdued, but not until a riot became imminent among the crowd.

The area rail of the house next the southwest corner was carried away and fully fifteen persons fell into the area and were trampled on. No one was seriously injured, but a negro who was at the bottom of the pile had his face bruised.

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HONORS TO MRS. GRANT.

The Family's Part in the Ceremonies—Expression of Warm Appreciation of What Was Done.

Before the departure of the Grant family from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to take their place at the reviewing stand, and after the official breakfast served to the guests Mrs. Grant held an informal reception. Colonel Grant was at first fearful that his mother would be unequal to the strain, but so many old friends claimed the privilege of seeing her, and as she appeared willing to gratify them he yielded his judgment to hers. The word was given to the family to be ready to start at 9 o'clock sharp, and it was very little later when the first of the eight carriages reserved for them was filled and sent on its way. Mrs. Grant was in the fourth carriage. Col. F. D. Grant and Jesse Grant were with her. They left the hotel by the ladies 'entrance on the Broadway side.

The full party included Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Grant, and U. S. Grant, third; Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Miss Marion Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Fannie Grant, Master Chaffee Grant, and Master U. S. Grant, fourth; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, the Misses Vivian and Rosemary Sartoris, and Algernon Sartoris; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and Chapman Grant; Miss Virginia Grant Corbin, Bishop and Mrs. John P. Newman, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Cramer.

As escort to the party there were four comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, mounted; four of the New York Commandery, American Legion of Honor, also on horseback, and four comrades of George G. Meade Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania.

Those occupying seats on the grand stand were during the review as much interested in Mrs. Grant and her family as in the marching display. At no time was she annoyed at this interest. Indeed, she seemed to appreciate it, as due to a proper spirit. On arriving at the monument the Grant family received courtesies equal to those extended to the Presidential party, and at the speakers' stand were assigned to places of honor. Mrs. Grant and her family went to the luncheon pavilion with President McKinley and were entertained there.

Col. F. D. Grant escorted his mother to the reviewing stand and she was given the central seat. Mrs. Grant wore rich mourning and a widow's bonnet. She looked extremely well, and just before she went away, Col. Grant said she was not at all fatigued, and warmly appreciated the exercises and events of the day. Mrs. Grant appeared to take a keen interest in the details of the march by, and at times applauded the troops. She was most interested in the United States soldiers and in the State Governors who paraded.

Mrs. Sartoris was seated to the left of her mother. Before them were the three youngest children of the family and behind them Col. Grant's daughter, the Misses Sartoris, Algernon Sartoris, Mrs. F. D. Grant, and the rest of the family party. To the right of Mrs. U. S. Grant, Sr., was Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and to the left of Mrs. Sartoris, Vice President Hobart. To his left was President McKinley and Gen. Horace Porter, and Frederick D. Tappen. To the right of Gen. Miles were Gens. Butterfield and Sickles, and J. Edward Simmons. The rest of the Presidential party were in the rear of the reviewing box.

Mrs. Grant complained at 4 o'clock of chilliness, and the carriages of the party were ordered. When they started for the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mrs. Grant caused her carriage to halt before the reviewing stand and waved an adieu to President McKinley, who returned it. At the hotel there was a family reunion and dinner.

GRANT'S TOMB AT NIGHTFALL

Bugle Call "Lights Out" Before the Last Stragglers Had Departed.

The pageant had passed and night had descended on the place where had occurred one of the most impressive of ceremonies. The massive granite mausoleum, in which are to rest for all time the ashes of America's great military leader, had been formally handed over to the City of New York by Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Grant Monument Association. Around the spot had gathered the highest officials of the land and representatives of the greatest nations of the earth. A single star shone down on the massive tomb, which was clearly outlined against the threatening sky.

The change that had taken place in a few hours was not more vivid than that which had taken place far down the bluff where the Hudson rolls. On the sides of the bluff glimmered the embers of bonfires, and these expired one by one. All about the things that seemed commonplace enough during the day assumed an uncanny aspect. Even the stanchions of the stands that had supported the spectators during the day assumed fantastic shapes.

On the water the scene was full of fantastic beauty. Beginning at the foot of the bluff and ranging far to the southward were hundreds of brilliantly illuminated vessels, the white hulls of the United States Navy sharply outlined against the opposite shore. From far down the river came the flash of the searchlights of the warships, sweeping the shores on either side and now and then resting for brief intervals full on the tomb. The massive structure glowed light as Parian marble under the powerful light.

The call of the bugles on the warships at anchor in the stream had long blown the order "Lights out" before the last stragglers had departed.

STRICKEN WITH HEART FAILURE.

Col. Daniel B. Murphy of New Jersey in a Dangerous Condition.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 27.—Col. Daniel B. Murphy of Brig. Gen. William Sewell's staff, while returning with the other Second Brigade officers from the Grant parade to-night, was stricken with heart failure. He was taken in Gen. Sewell's private car to his home here in a critical condition.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, Heals and protects the membrane. Price 50 cts. Trial Size 10 cts. Druggists or mail. ELY BROS., Warren St., New York.

DO YOU RIDE A BICYCLE? If so, do you PERSPIRE EXCESSIVELY? Excessive perspiration is annoying and unhealthy, and may become chronic. Send 10c. for sample of Lundeline Antiseptic Powder, or Salu-Datur Cream, and obtain relief and comfort. Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 B'way.

CARPETS cleaned by steam, by hand, or on the floor. Careful Carpet Cleaning Co., 1,558 Broadway, 421 E. 48th St. Coe & Brandt. Tel. 132 38th.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.
H. L. MEYERS, 79 Nassau St.

GEORGE G. MEADE POST NO. 1

On Its Rolls the Name of the Dead General Is Inscribed as a Member.

WREATH FROM VALLEY FORGE

While the Patient Veterans Waited Hours for Their Turn to Move, Ladies at Luncheon in Windows Bombarded Them with Sandwiches and Fruit.

The George G. Meade Post, No. 1, of Philadelphia, of which Gen. Grant was a member, arrived in Jersey City on a special train over the Reading Railroad, at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and at once embarked on the barge Sumner. The intention had been to go direct to the tomb, and after the ceremonies to which the post had been assigned were concluded, to sail down the river to Fifty-ninth Street in time to review the first part of the land parade, and then fall in at the appointed place and march to the end of the line. The train was late, and it was decided to abandon the trip to the tomb. So the barge headed for the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, where Commander William W. Wallace formed in line the 250 members, and a score or so of civilian guests, and the march was taken up to the rendezvous on the Boulevard, between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets.

A stand was taken directly in front of the Nevada flats, and just about that time the procession began to move. The visiting Grand Army men stood there, in company with U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, of Brooklyn, and watched with the keen interest of veterans the steady tramp of the regular army, followed by the militia. This was kept up from 10:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., when the Grant Post, followed by the Meade Post, fell into line and marched in the procession.

Bombarded with Sandwiches.

During these five hours there were many curious scenes. The Grant Post caused a wagon to be sent up loaded with 500 sandwiches and with coffee by the gallon, which was served free to the Philadelphia guests, who otherwise might have gone hungry, as they could not leave their positions to search for a restaurant. Every window in the fashionable flat building before which they stood was occupied, and a dozen or more sightseers had established themselves on the roof, where they remained in spite of the raw wind until the parade had passed. As soon as the sandwiches appeared some fair sympathizer in one of the upper floors threw down an orange, which at once became the object of a good-natured struggle among the waiting veterans. This was the signal for a regular bombardment of bananas, oranges, chicken sandwiches, and even boxes of candy, all donated by occupants of apartments in the Nevada.

A conspicuous feature of the Meade Post as it lined up to review the passing veterans, was the twenty-eight ragged battle flags, which were proudly displayed at the front by specially designated color bearers. These tattered emblems attracted the attention of officers and men alike as they marched by, and nearly every troop presented arms in salute to them, while many officers removed their hats and waved their swords to emphasize their respect for the colors and the men who fought under them.

The visiting Pennsylvanians applauded any marching which excited their admiration. The Seventh Regiment came in for general praise, while the appearance of the First Regiment, P. N. G., of Philadelphia aroused the enthusiasm of their fellow-townsmen.

At 3:30 the order "fall in" was issued, and a moment later the start was made for the tomb after a slight brush with the Zouaves, who tried to force their way in ahead of the Meade veterans, and were promptly ordered back to their position by Commander in Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It was a simple band of old veterans, with no gay uniforms or imposing numbers to attract the eye of the crowds, but there were two features in it which aroused enthusiasm all along the line of march. One was the battle flags. The other was a plain laurel wreath born aloft by Comrade Gaylord, a New York member of the post. Above it was a banner inscribed "A tribute to our illustrious comrade."

Wreath from Valley Forge.

The leaves that made that wreath came from Valley Forge, having been provided for the purpose by Col. Frank M. Brooke, a member of the post. He is also President of the Valley Forge Commission, created by the State of Pennsylvania to care for the scene of the famous camp where Washington's men passed such a terrible Winter in the Revolutionary war.

At the head of the column marched Comrade Charles H. Rhoades carrying a banner in the shape of a keystone. This was inscribed: "Gen. U. S. Grant. Mustered in: George G. Meade Post, No. 1. Philadelphia, May 16, 1897."

Banner and wreath and battle flags were carried bravely through the gale and the clouds of blinding dust all the way to the tomb, and here occurred the ceremony which was to have taken place early in the morning.

On arriving in front of the monument the post halted and Commander William W. Wallace, one of the heroes of Antietam, advanced and mounted the steps leading to the tomb. With him walked Comrade Gaylord, carrying the wreath, and the following detail: Past National Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, Past Commander John W. Marshall, Past Commander John A. Wiedersham, Past Department Commander L. D. C. Tyler, and Adjt. J. Fletcher Conrad.

If Mrs. Grant had not departed, the Valley Forge wreath would have been handed up to her by the commander of her husband's old post. As it was, the ceremonies were quickly over. The wreath was deposited by Comrade Gaylord at the portal of the tomb, and then Commander Wallace spoke in a voice almost too low to be heard by the three or four hundred people who left the stand and approached nearer to see what was going on. Although Mrs. Grant was not there. Commander Wallace spoke as if addressing her. He said:

"On our former visit to this hallowed spot our mission was one of sadness in laying away out of our sight the mortal remains of our illustrious comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant. But we are here to-day to rejoice with you in this magnificent demonstration, showing that he lives in the affections of the American people and will ever be held in grateful remembrance as the providential instrument whose destiny it was to lead the cause of right and liberty to victory.

"It seems fitting, therefore, that we should bring this modest tribute as a token of affection of comrades in arms, and crown this splendid and enduring monument to his memory with the symbol of victory which you will please accept from Meade Post."

As Capt. Wallace ceased speaking, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull advanced, and in a few words concluded the brief ceremony. It was Chaplain Trumbull who offered prayer at the funeral of Gen. Grant. No further word was spoken, and in the silence of the gathering multitude attracted by the ceremony, the little group rejoined its waiting comrades, and marched to the end. A copy of Capt. Wallace's speech will be presented to Mrs. Grant with the wreath, to whom THE NEW YORK TIMES will be the first to convey the news that the laurel comes from Valley Forge.

The post marched from the monument to its barge, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and proceeded to the Jersey Central Station, where it boarded its special train for home.

Du Maurier's Grave.

A monumental structure of wood has just been erected over the grave in which the casket containing the ashes of the late Mr. G. B. du Maurier, the well-known Punch artist and author of "Trilby," was deposited in Hampstead Parish Churchyard after the cremation of his body at Woking. The structure is ornamented at the head and foot of the grave with uprights, out of which are carved a form of ancient Celtic cross. From the uprights runs a centre piece, on which appears the following inscription, the closing lines being the conclusion of "Trilby": "George Busson du Maurier. Born in Paris 6th March, 1834. Died in London 8th October, 1896. A little trust that when we die, We reap our sowings, and so—good-bye."

CROWD AT THE CLAREMONT.

So Filled with Prominent People that the Doors Were Closed and Visitors Entered by Windows.

The crowd at the Claremont Hotel was so great that the doors were closed early in the day. Then men climbed in through the windows. The place was alive with dinner parties, and every second man was a well-known citizen.

Mrs. McKinley took luncheon in one of the upper rooms. In her party were Mrs. W. L. Strong, Miss Saxton, Mrs. Gage, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Gary and Miss Gary, Mr. Shattuck, Master Alger, Miss Aborn, and John Addison Porter, the President's Secretary.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Cruger, and a party of their friends occupied one of the upper rooms, as did also President Samuel McMillan of the Park Department and a large number of guests, including Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Daniel Manning, W. J. Fryer, Mrs. Manning's brother; Fred Evans, Jr., Vice President Hobart's secretary; James McClenahan, Civil Justice and Mrs. W. G. McC[illegible] and Mr. and Mrs. Thomson.

Another of the parlors was occupied by John C. Sheehan, Chief of Tammany Hall, with Mrs. Sheehan, Mrs. Hawks, Miss Margaret Blanch Sheehan, and Arthur D. Williams.

Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis and a party of their friends had accommodations at the hotel, as did also ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers and his family. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and a party of their friends dined at the hotel. Ex-Mayor Gilroy, United States Marshal McCarty, Henry Brown, and ex-Dock Commissioner White made up another dinner party.

City Court Judge McCarthy had one of the parlors. In his party were Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. John Duane, Mrs. Annie Josephs, and Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg.

There was a big delegation of lawmakers of the State at the hotel. One party of them, which was under the guidance of Daniel Finn, the leader of the minority, was made up of Assemblymen Clark, Mackey, Anderson, Ten Eyck, Gray, Saunders, Cullen, Lemmon, Wells, and Palmer. Several of these are Republicans who voted for the Raines amendments. They were looking for something with which to quench their thirst, when Assemblymen Finn, Donnelly, and Maccabe saw them outside of the hotel and pulled them in through one of the windows.

There were several others who made their way in through the windows. Charles Steckler, Michael F. Blake, and Col. Theodore Hamilton were among them. Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan and a party of his friends came early and avoided the rush. Dr. Rightmire and John C. Ingalls were also guests. William McKinley Osborne was one of the interested spectators at the hotel. Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, who was one of Gen. Grant's most intimate friends, talked of the old days at Long Branch with ex-Mayor Smith Ely, who is now a Park Commissioner.

Thomas J. Dunn and Miss Dunn entertained some of their friends at luncheon in the hotel. Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the Building Department; his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mayer, and Mr. and Mrs. David Rutsky dined with a large party of their friends. So did Mr. and Mrs. W. J. K. Kenny. Commissioner Jacob Hess and Daniel J. Gleason and James D. Leary were also among those who had parties at the hotel.

Patrick Farrelly and his family saw the parade from the hotel. Charles J. McKeon, Mrs. McKeon, Alderman Oakley, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Donovan were among those at the hotel.

Superintendent Stryker of the hotel, said that there never had been anything like such a crowd there in the house's history.

ON THE REVIEWING STAND.

President McKinley Saw About 25,000 Men, Out of a Total of 58,467, Pass By.

By count, 58,467 men marched past the reviewing stand. It took them from a few minutes after 1 o'clock until 7 in the evening to do so. President McKinley saw over 25,000 of them pass by 4:30 o'clock, but at that time he left to review the marine parade, leaving Vice President Hobart to finish the review of the land parade.

When the dedication ceremonies were finished there was a great rush by the crowd on the municipal stand to the east side of the stand to get a good position to see the review. The ceremonies were over about 12:30, and in the interval between that and the arrival of the head of the column the waiting thousands watched whirlwinds of flying paper and hats, or simply shivered and wiped dust from their eyes.

They had one diversion, however, while they were waiting. Ex-President Cleveland, in a carriage with Richard Watson Gilder, left soon after the exercises were over, and drove rapidly down between the columns of policemen. If his reception upon his arrival was kindly, the greeting then was enthusiastic. The cheering started when he appeared at the Triumphal Arch, and followed him far down the line.

Martial Music Heard.

In a lull of the wind the distant note of martial music came faintly up the slope. There was then a great turning of heads in that direction, and sure enough there could be seen the head of the marching column, waiting. This was about 12:45 o'clock, and President McKinley kept it twenty-one minutes longer while he finished his luncheon.

In the meantime, however, the column crept around the west drive and as it reached the tomb, the President came upon the reviewing stand with Mayor Strong. Simultaneously the cruiser New York started the national salute of twenty-one guns. Vessel after vessel took this salute in turn, and amid the firing of these guns and a whirl of flying paper, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the parade, drew his sword, and with a sweep held it down in salute, and thus passed the first in review before the President. Gen. Dodge's staff saluted with him, the military aides in regulation army fashion, and the civilians by raising their hats.

Gen. Dodge's staff was followed closely by Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the military grand division, and his staff of seventeen. The United States forces had the right of line. Close upon them came the West Point cadets.

A battalion of engineers, Major John G. D. Knight commanding, followed the West Point boys. Then came Lieut. Col. Worth's regiment of infantry, Lieut. Col. Sinclair's artillery, Col. Sumner's Sixth Cavalry, and a troop from the Military Academy. In the military brigade of the first division were 2,970 men, 802 horses, 24 guns, and 5 bands, 250 pieces in all.

The forces of the United States Navy formed the second brigade of this division. They were commanded by Capt. James H. Sand, and consisted of marines and seamen from the war ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. There were 1,694 men in the line. The Marine Band of Washington (seventy-five pieces) led this division. The first brigade of the National Guard followed, the Ninth Regiment having the right of line.

Altogether, there were 4,684 men, 282 horses, 8 guns, 7 bands—640 pieces in all—in this division. The Second Brigade, composed of regiments from Brooklyn, commanded by Brig. Gen. McLeer, was made up of 2,776 men, 246 horses, 8 guns, and 5 bands, of 358 pieces.

The Third Brigade, Gen. Oliver; the Fourth Brigade, Gen. Doyle, and the Naval Militia, Commander Miller, followed next, and after this division came the Old Guard, who had a hard time to control their huge shakos in the high wind. There were 4,120 men in this part of the division, 54 horses, 10 guns, 40 bands, with 425 pieces.

First Governor to Pass.

Gov. Hastings was the first Governor to pass before the President. He was followed by the Governors of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Illinois had no troops, but Gov. Tanner and his staff filed past, and he, too, made a low bow to the President. The District of Columbia was represented by the Corcoran Cadets and the Washington Light Blues, and two other companies to the number of 358 men.

As the last of the militia filed past the President it was 4:30 o'clock, and he, in company with Gen. Porter, left the reviewing stand for the Dolphin. He was gone before the veteran grand division could reach the stand, and the disappointment of the old soldiers was not limited to looks alone.

The Veteran Grand Division, in command of Gen. O. O. Howard, started five minutes after the President left, and from that time for over an hour Grand Army Post succeeded Grand Army Post in passing the Vice President and Mayor Strong, who still remained.

The veterans were followed closely by the Sons of Veterans, Naval Cadets of New York City, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Following these came the military school cadets.

Col. Charles F. Homer was Grand Marshal of the Civic Grand Division, which followed the cadets.

UNION LEAGUE RECEPTION

Given in Honor of the President and Vice President—Many Distinguished Visitors Attending.

AN ESCORT FOR EACH GUEST

There Were No Speeches, but the Club Members Left Nothing Undone to Make the Entertainment a Success—Decorations Were Lavish.

Nearly 1,000 invited guests and members attended the reception given last night by the Union League Club to the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps at its clubhouse, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The galaxy of light and color presented on this occasion was unprecedented in the long array of the club's brilliant events.

The profusion of flags and flowers, of elaborate uniforms and decorations, made up a scene that will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have received an invitation.

The decorations throughout the house were most elaborate. On the exterior American flags and streamers of red, white, and blue incandescent lights were intertwined in a striking manner. In the vestibule facing the Thirty-ninth Street entrance the pillars were draped and around them were stacked large flags. Pots of huge palms and flowers were grouped at each end. The main staircase leading to the meeting hall on the second floor was flanked on each side by a line of regular army soldiers as a guard of honor.

Three bands dispensed music, one each in the meeting hall, vestibule, and on the sidewalk in front of the entrance.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and were received by a delegation of the Reception Committee in the large billiard hall. From there they proceeded to the meeting hall with the different escorts assigned to them.

It was just 9:30 o'clock when "Hail to the Chief" resounded through the halls, and President McKinley, resting on the arm of Gen. Horace Porter, President of the club, was seen rapidly ascending the staircase leading to the reception hall. The guard of honor presented arms, and ringing cheers were given.

The President, notwithstanding the strain of the day's duties, looked quite fresh, and walked with as buoyant a step as he did early in the morning.

Following him came Vice President Hobart, escorted by M. C. D. Borden; the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with Chauncey M. Depew; the French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, with James Otis; the Italian Ambassador, Baron de Fava, with Judge Henry J. Howland; the Mexican Minister, Señor Don Mateas Romero, with Gen. Sharpe; the Brazilian Minister, Señor Don Salvador de Mendonça, with Clarence Andrews; the Guatemalan Minister, Señor Don Antonio Laza Arriaga, with Henry W. Hayden; the Chilean Minister, Señor Don Domingo Gana, with Horace B. Fry; the Venezuelan Minister, Señor Don José Andrade, with Col. Rogers.

The Swiss Minister, J. B. Proda, with Frederick D. Tappen; the Spanish Minister, Señor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, with R. A. C. Smith; the Danish Minister, Constantin Brun, with Richard Butler; the Hawaiian Minister, Francis M. Hatch, with George Terry; the Portuguese Minister, Viscount de Santo Thyrso, with A. D. Juilliard; the Argentinian Minister, Dr. Martin Gracia Merou, with John S. Wise; the Japanese Minister, Toru Hoshi, with E. O. Leech, and the Haitien Minister, J. N. Leger, with A. H. Brown.

Following the Diplomatic Corps came the dignitaries of the United States Army and Navy, with their escorts among, them being Gen. John M. Schofield with Charles C. Beaman, Gen. Nelson A. Miles with Gen. A. G. McCook, Gen. Wesley Merritt with S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge with William Brookfield, Rear Admiral Brown with Edward Mitchell, and Rear Admiral Bunce with S. W. R. McLean.

Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives, Mayor Strong, the Turkish Minister, Moustapha Bey, Senor Don Juan D. Rodriguez, representative of the Greater American Republic; Dr. Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Don Alejandro Wos y Gil, Chargé d'Affaires of the Domingan Republic, preceded the members of the President's Cabinet, which attended in a body as follws:

Secretary of State Sherman escorted by William Allen Butler, Secretary of War Alger with Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Interior Bliss with J. Adriance Bush, Secretary of the Treasury Gage with Henry W. Cannon, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson with Warner Miller, Attorney General McKenna with Col. John J. McCook, and Postmaster General Gary with Thomas L. James.

They were followed by the Governors with their staffs. There were present Governors Black of New York, Lowndes of Maryland, Wolcott of Massachusetts, Ramsdell of New Hampshire, Bushnell of Ohio, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Lippett of Rhode Island, and Grout of Vermont. Then came about twenty United States Senators and Presidents Seth Low of Columbia, Patton of Princeton, and Schurman of Cornell.

As soon as the guests entered the meeting hall they were received by President McKinley, assisted by Vice President Hobart. No speeches were made, the reception being virtually informal. Shortly after 11 o'clock a collation was served, the alcove dining room, on the third floor, being reserved for the Presidential party, while the other guests were seated at small tables prepared for them in the different rooms on the same floor. To each guest was assigned a member of the club, and nothing was left undone to make them feel thoroughly at home.

The sidewalks opposite the club and on each side of the entrance were crowded with curious persons, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the more distinguished guests. As soon as the President arrived a loud cheer went up, and the crowd, evidently satisfied, began to disperse, although some still held their places when the exodus commenced.

DINNER FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

Her Sister-in-Law Entertains Wives of Cabinet Members and Others.

A dinner in honor of the wife of President McKinley was given by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Abner McKinley, last night at the Windsor Hotel. It was attended by the ives of several members of the Cabinet and prominent New York women. Mrs. Abner McKinley believed that while the men of note of the Nation were being entertained last night throughout the city, their wives should make some observance of the evening of so memorial a day, and the dinner was in consequence.

The guests, beside Mrs. McKinley, were thirty in number. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the Windsor, to which none were admitted except the diners and hotel attachés.

At the centre of the table was a mound of flowers, three feet in diameter, set in a huge silver basket. It was arranged in red, white, and blue—red tulips, blue corn flowers, and white roses affording the material for the colors. Around the edge was a sprinkling of English fern, interwoven into the floral mass. The large chandelier over the table and the candelabras of the service were trimmed with festoons of Southern smilax and asparagus. About the sides of the walls were hung silk flags in fan-shaped design, and between them were bannerets of red, white, and blue satin, with silver stars on a ground of blue.

Before the dinner the President's wife and Mrs. Abner McKinley received the guests in the banquet rooms as they arrived, and at 8 o'clock the party sat down at the table. Mrs. Abner McKinley, as hostess, was in the centre, the President's wife on her right, and the wife of Mayor Strong on her left. The other guests were Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb. Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mrs. Warren F. Leland, Mrs. Robert P. Porter, Mrs. Parker Morgan, Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Mrs. John S. Wise, Miss Aborn, Mrs. W. H. Hawk, Mrs. W. McKinley Osborne, Mrs. T. L. James, Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of President McKinley; Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Gary, Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Alger, wife of Secretary Alger; Mrs. J. Addison Porter, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. John E. Milholland, and Mrs. McCallam.

There were no postprandial exercises, and the party broke up shortly after 10 o'clock. During the dinner a full orchestra rendered a programme of operatic music.

Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. McKinley yesterday received an invitation from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to dine with herself and family last evening. Mrs. McKinley replied that owing to a dinner party engagement she would be compelled to forego the pleasure.

She invited Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, to call upon her at the Windsor at 11 o'clock this morning, which invitation was accepted.

FORAKER A DINNER GUEST.

Entertained by the Harlem Republican Club, Whose Members Applaud the Man from Ohio.

Senator J. B. Foraker's address at the eighth annual dinner of the Harlem Republican Club, which was held at the West End Hotel, 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening, proceeded but slowly, for at every period or other excuse the members of the club interrupted with loud applause of the speaker's eloquence.

The annual dinner of the club is always held upon Grant's birthday, and last evening's anniversary, being a special occasion, brought out an unusually large and enthusiastic assemblage. President L. A. Stuart occupied the chair. The guests of honor were Senator Foraker, W. M. K. Olcott, Lemuel E. Quigg, David Mitchell, and Philip B. Low. The toastmaster introduced Mr. Foraker, who, he said, would unite the Republican youth, make himself President, and give prosperity to the country.

Mr. Foraker began with the statement that he had not expected to be nominated then for the Presidency. "But," he said, "if you have your minds set upon it, do not change them on my account." He spoke enthusiastically of Grant, asserting that the General stands second to no man in the esteem of the American people, not even to Washington or Lincoln. "And not only was he a great soldier and statesman, but also a Republican," went on Mr. Foraker, whereupon the cheering was uproarious.

"If he were with us to-night," said the speaker, "he would tell us not to heed messages that come from the Reform Club."

Senator Foraker proceeded to defend the Republican policy against the attacks which, as he said, were made upon it at the Reform Club Saturday. He said he helped draw up the Republican platform and knew what it contained. "First and most important was a declaration of the policy of a protective tariff. We gave to the people a pledge to revise the tariff laws so as to give the Government sufficient revenue for its need."

He alluded to the election of his two neighbors, Representatives Low and Quigg, in Democratic districts, asserted that "want of work" had done it, and promised that when the Republicans had performed their task, "which they will do," he said, "within a few weeks, in spite of opposition," an era of prosperity second to none in the history of the country should dawn. By the time he had finished the applause was deafening.

A man put the question, "What's the matter with Foraker?" and received the usual response. All present affirmed that the Senator was "first in war," &c., and emphasized the statement with stamping that shook the building. At last, at the request of some one that the "Indians" should be quiet, order was restored and the speaking continued. The other speakers were Job E. Hedges, Philip B. Low, and Lemuel E. Quigg.

ENGINE HORSES RAN AWAY.

Roundsman Shea Stopped Them at the Risk of His Life.

Engine 9 went out on the parade yesterday and was stationed at Eighty-fourth Street and Riverside Drive. While there the horses attached to the engine took fright at one of the bands passing by and started to run away. Driver John Knapp tried to check them, but was unable to do so. The horses dashed up Riverside Drive, swerving from left to right and in danger every minute of trampling some of the crowd under foot.

Roundsman Shea of the East Twenty-second Street Station seized the horses by the bridle and clung on although swung into the air repeatedly and threatened every moment with death. He succeeded in stopping the horses at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive.

The same horses and the same driver were in the Columbian Celebration in 1892, when at Union Square the horses ran away and Patrolman Edward Grifenhagen seized the reins and stopped them after he had been dragged half a block. The injuries he sustained in the accident incapacitated him for further police duty, although his heroism on that occasion raised him to the grade of Roundsman.

Descriptions Printed in London.

LONDON, April 28.—All the morning papers contain long telegrams with elaborate descriptions of the ceremonies yesterday at the Grant Monument in New York, and editorials based upon them.

BIG STAND ON FIRE.

Sparks from It Cause the Destruction of a Small Frame House 150 Feet Away.

Fire touched one of the big grand stands at Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive just after midnight this morning. The stand occupies nearly half the block toward Ninety-sixth Street. Before the arrival of the first fire engine a sheet of flame, throwing a great shower of sparks, rose far above the level of the drive.

A two-story shanty back of the stand and 150 feet from Riverside Drive in Ninety-fifth Street was set on fire by the sparks. Mrs. Mary Bretteli and her four sons, who occupied the house, were able only to scantily dress themselves and rush from the place. The house was destroyed.

The sparks also set fire to the roof of another frame shanty two hundred feet to the east of the burning stand, owned and occupied by Henry West. He and his son put out the flames before much damage had been done.

The firemen managed, after an hour's work, to extinguish the fire in the stand.

POLICEMAN GOT A LESSON.

Insulted Three Men Whose Identity He Did Not Know.

A Park policeman may regret that he was fussy and discourteous in dealing with Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, and Gen. Anson G. McCook yesterday. They had been directed to the triumphal arch as a good place to see the review and went there. Sergt. England, who had charge of the bridge, happened to be away. In authority was a very bumptious "sparrow cop." His first care was to salute the three men with a snarling "move on" as he passed on patrol. As he repassed the order was given in more insulting fashion. Finally it was repeated with an oath.

Mr. Hanna was studiously polite in explaining that he and his friends had been sent there, and offering, if they were violating any rule, to withdraw. Mr. Hanna at the same time suggested that there was no necessity or warrant for using oaths.

Just then Sergt. England, who knew Mr. Hanna, appeared. He learned what had happened and took the policeman aside. A moment later the policeman was craving pardon abjectly and cringingly. He got some excellent advice in short meter.

ALL HOTELS WERE CROWDED.

In Some of Them Even Cots Could Not Be Obtained.

It has been said that New York is so large that the added crowds of special occasions are swallowed and lost in the mass of resident and ordinary transient population. The hotels of New York discovered their limit last night.

Despite the enormous increase in hotel accommodations of recent years, the supply was totally inadequate to meet the demand of last night. Every hotel of every description was crowded or overcrowded. In many of the hostelries would-be guests were compelled to sit up all night. At the Broadway Central cots were placed four and five in a room, and they were ranged along the lengthy corridors. The writing room and all available spaces were transferred into dormitories, and still the crowds were turned away.

The Park Avenue Hotel utilized its writing room for cots.

Many visitors resorted to the Turkish baths for sleeping quarters, and the baths in consequence were as full last night as were the hotels.

The hotels were filled at the time of the Columbian celebration, but New York did not then have the number of hotels by many that she has now.

SLIGHTS TO CONGRESSMEN.

They Feel They Were Not Treated with Due Courtesy, but Are Forgiving.

There was much dissatisfaction in a quiet way among the members of Congress who came to this city to attend the celebration. They were not talking out loud about it, and were rather inclined to regard the matter as an oversight, but the fact is that they do not believe that they were treated with the courtesy due them.

In the first place, some of them aver that when the Congressional train arrived in this city on Monday Speaker Reed received scant attention from the committee. Several of the Congressmen spoke to the Speaker about it, but he pooh-poohed the idea of any intentional slight and said it was all right. Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader of the House, openly said that he had not been treated properly. He took little or no part in the ceremonies yesterday.

That the Congressional Committee had reason for complaint at the grand stand was heard very generally at the ceremonies yesterday. Those Congressmen who talked with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday said that if there had been treatment accorded them that was not wholly pleasant they regarded it as an oversight on the part of the committee and not as in any way an intentional slight.

Some of those who came over from Jersey City with the Congressional visitors were telling a story about Wilbur F. Wakeman, Chairman of one of the Reception Committees. After the ferryboat started from the Jersey side, they said, Mr. Wakeman got up on one of the seats and said:

"The distinguished guests will take the first line of carriages, the Senators the second, and the Representatives the third."

Mr. Wakeman is a candidate for Appraiser.

A BOAT CLUB BURNED OUT.

Home of the Varuna Oarsmen of South Brooklyn Was Destroyed—A Watchman Missing.

The house of the Varuna Boat Club, at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night. In and about it were a number of valuable boats, which were also destroyed or damaged.

The fire was first noticed about 10 o'clock, but it was then too late to do anything toward saving the clubhouse, which was a large two-story structure, valued at $10,000. The Ariel Club house, adjoining, was saved. The sloop yachts Nellie and Ibenis were also rescued, though injured.

How the fire started is unknown. Andrew Ferena, the watchman, is missing, and at a late hour it was uncertain whether he had gone away or had been burned to death in the building.

PROMISED SHOW NOT GIVEN.

Performance Advertised by S. Hewlett Did Not Take Place.

Many citizens last week received typewritten letters signed "Committee, S. Hewlett, Secretary," suggesting that they make haste to secure boxes or seats for an entertainment to be given on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House for the Grant Memorial Fund. The letters stated that a grand musical programme would be furnished, that many noted artists had volunteered their services, and that famous men would make short addresses.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES failed to find "S. Hewlett, Secretary," at Room 408, 156 Fifth Avenue, the address given in the letters. Men who said they represented him were, however, ready to furnish all the information desired.

They exhibited a programme, which promised members of the Seventh Regiment Band, a eulogy on Grant, by Col. R. G. Ingersoll, an address by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and musical performances by Mrs. Antonia H. Sawyer, Mr. Ricardo Ricci, Mrs. Helen Ludington, and others. Posters were promulgated, and letters were written under printed headings of "The Grant Memorial Entertainment Committee." Eliot Danforth was announced as Chairman, Stephen Hewlett as Secretary, and George Tyson as ticket agent. Many socially prominent women of the State and city wrote to the committee named, consenting to serve as patronesses.

Gen. Horace Porter in behalf of the Grant Monument Association promptly repudiated the performance. The committee then decided to give it for the benefit of the family of a prominent worker for the memorial, who recently died. Mr. Danforth said the use of his name as chairman of the committee was unauthorized. He said he had been requested by Mr. Hewlett, who was introduced to him by a business acquaintance in whom he had confidence, to preside at a memorial in honor of Gen. Grant and, regarding such a request as imperative, he had consented.

Notwithstanding such discouragement, the committee on Saturday last asserted that the performance would certainly take place as announced, and that seats would be unobtainable.

That prediction was verified by the facts as nobody could have obtained a seat in the Metropolitan Opera House last night without the use of a latch key or a crowbar. The house was shut tight. It had not been engaged, and apparently no effort had been made to give the advertised performance.

GEN. MEEKS'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Taken Away After One Day's Suffering with Bright's Disease.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., April 27.—Gen. W. M. Meeks, formerly of New York, died here last night after a very short illness of Bright's disease and appendicitis.

Gen. and Mrs. Meeks spent the Winter at Lake Worth, and the past month at the Alcazar, in this city. Gen. Meeks was taken suddenly with pains yesterday, and Fremont Smith, Surgeon Ives, and Dr. Neal Mitchell of Jacksonville were called. The patient seemingly had hopes of recovery, although the physicians held out no possible hopes for his getting better, and last night he died peacefully while the Rev. Father Maher was conducting mass for him.

The deceased was a gallant officer during the civil war, in which he was severely wounded. He was a Major in the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and while holding that rank was placed in command of a brigade in Gen. Peck's division of Franklin's Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and with his wife had arranged to make their future home near Lake Worth.

Mrs. Meeks is awaiting the arrival of a nephew from New York before taking the body of her husband to its final resting place.

A WISCONSIN FOREST FIRE.

It Threatens to Do Great Damage in Burnett County.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—A fierce fire is raging in the forests near Grantsburg, Wis. Word came from Grantsburg this afternoon that the fire was running over a great extent of country and destroying much valuable timber and other property.

It has been impossible to-night to communicate with Grantsburg, and it is feared the fire is even more serious than this afternoon's news indicated.

Grantsburg is situated in Burnett County, Wis., of which it is the county seat. It has a Court House, several sawmills, and is altogether a thriving country town.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

GREAT FLOOD IN ILLINOIS

Thousands of Acres of Rich Farming Country Inundated by the Mississippi River.

THE HUNT LEVEE BREAKS

Farmers and Their Families Flee from the Territory—Several Lives Lost—Crops Ruined and Live Stock Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—The flood situation to-night throughout the neighboring Mississippi and Missouri River territory is one of gravest danger. At several points the swollen streams have overlapped their banks and burst through the levees. Already several lives have been lost, and many people are imperiled by the rapidly rising waters. Thousands of acres of farm lands on both the Illinois and Missouri sides of the Mississippi River have been inundated, or will be soon. Stock has been drowned and crops destroyed. According to the Weather Bureau both rivers will continue to rise.

While Joseph Johnson, William Dalton, Minnie Frazier, Mrs. Ida Bugg, and her two small children were attempting to ford a swollen stream in a wagon at Jackson, Mo., the wagon was overturned and the women and two children were drowned.

The Hunt levees, which protected the Hunt drainage district on the Illinois side below Warsaw, broke to-day, sending the Mississippi over one of the most fertile regions in the Mississippi Valley. The wildest excitement prevailed. Fully 30,000 acres of land and hundreds of homes will be under water in a few hours. The lowest part of the district is just below the bluffs, seven miles back of the levee, and the water is making straight for the hills.

By to-morrow a territory thirteen miles long by seven miles wide will be covered with water.

Couriers were sent on horseback to the houses back in the district and a scene of disorder and fright everywhere prevailed. Some were unable to save anything, and barely escaped with their lives. It is feared that some have been caught and surrounded by the flood.

The levee was covered to-day with a crowd of farmers and their wives, hurrying their children and their live stock to places of safety. Many are now camped out on the hills with absolutely nothing left. Poverty and untold suffering must inevitably follow this disaster.

Levee Commissioner Shafer telegraphed to Major M. Meigs of the Government fleet at Keokuk, Iowa, for aid. The latter immediately ordered the steamer Mae to the spot with barges of sandbags, and he followed shortly after with the Vixen.

The crevasse is nearly 300 feet wide, and the fleet is working under great difficulties. The break may be repaired, but in the meantime the whole district is being flooded. Efforts are being made to keep the ends of the levee from being further broken. This is almost impossible, for the water is rushing through the break at a terrific rate, and it is unsafe for the steamers to approach it.

The situation here and at Alexandria, six miles above, is practically unchanged. The water is more tranquil and has stopped flowing over the levees, having reached its level in the bottom.

The break on the Illinois side is drawing the water away from here and will prove a slight relief, although both the Mississippi and the Des Moines Rivers are rising above.

The crest of the flood has doubtless been reached here, but the worst has just begun in the Illinois bottoms. The crevasse will make the Mississippi fourteen miles wide at this place.

NEARLY KILLED A MURDERER.

He Is in Jail, but a Mob Threatens to Lynch Him.

CHADRON, Neb., April 27.—A riot occurred at Crawford in which Arthur Morrison, once City Marshal, was beaten almost to death and several others seriously injured.

Morrison was convicted a year ago of the murder of A. Von Harris, and sentenced to death. He got a new trial, and was acquitted. He has many enemies, and to-day provoked a quarrel and tried to shoot Marshal Spearman. Spearman and others clubbed him, crushing his skull. Morrison's friends took part, and there was a general fight. He is in jail, but there is a mob of 200 outside threatening to lynch him.

LUMBER YARD TRAGEDY.

Man Found Dying with a Pistol Bullet in His Head.

Patrolman Warner heard the report of two pistol shots last night, as he stood at Twenty-eighth Street, near First Avenue; then he heard cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" He ran down the street, and in a lonely spot, before the lumber yard of the American Lumber Company, he saw a man running. He came up to the man, who said that the shots had been fired in the darkness close to him, and he could not tell whether they had been intended for him or not.

The man and Patrolman Warner made a search, and in a dark corner, by a big pile of lumber, they found a poorly dressed man, unconscious, bleeding from a bullet wound in the right temple.

The policeman called for an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Before it came the man who had shouted for aid said he was Peter Riter of Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y. Close by the side of the unconscious man was a cheap revolver, with two empty chambers. By the time the ambulance arrived the man had died. The police regard the case as a suicide. The dead man bore every evidence of having been a laborer.

The Newport Makes 12 Knots.

BATH, Me., April 27.—The new gunboat Newport, which left the Bath Iron Works this morning for a preliminary run off the Maine coast to demonstrate the workings of her engines, returned to the shipyard at 5:30 this afternoon. She had had a successful and smooth run over a course one mile off Southport and down to Portland Harbor. Capt. Walter Lowell was in command of the gunboat, and Gen. John S. Hyde was on board for the builders. The Newport easily made twelve knots.

Naval Lieutenant Dies Suddenly.

Lieut. George A. Calhoun, United States Navy, died suddenly of apoplexy at 12:40 o'clock this morning at 114 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was forty-five years old.

An Effective Reform.

From the Boston Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that twenty years ago a new Postmaster in New York could appoint 2,000 subordinates, while a new one to-day can appoint but two. This is but a conspicuous example of what civil service reform has done all over the country. It is not likely to be offset by flaws in details which can be instanced by opponents of the reform like Senators Allen, Gorman, and Gallinger.

The Greek Spirit.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The two Chicago Greeks who burned their fruit wagons rather than sell them at a sacrifice may not have exhibited much thrift, but they flamed forth the spirit that wins battles even with the odds four to one.

Prejudice Against the Negro.

From The Boston Transcript.

The bearing of Councilor Allen's observation that prejudice against the colored man is as strong at the North as at the South lies in the application of it. Personally that prejudice is stronger at the North. Politically and socially it is not as strong.

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surpasses all others in volume and quality of tone, comparing favorably with the piano, and plays any number of tunes.
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TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Successful Methods of Circulating Books Along Railway Lines—Some Pioneer Collections.

On the statute books of this State there is a law authorizing the establishment and operation of "traveling libraries." This law was passed at the suggestion of public-spirited citizens for the purpose of enabling the residents of remote and secluded communities to enjoy opportunities of obtaining fresh reading matter at stated periods. Several such libraries have developed through the medium of the railroads. The plan is to establish a well-stocked library at some convenient central point, and upon application of responsible persons send out fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred volumes to different communities.

The persons who receive and read the books are required to pay the cost of transportation and care of these traveling libraries. Some of the railroad companies have their own traveling libraries, free to employes and their families. The Boston and Albany was the first road to take up this idea, having established a central library in Boston early in 1869. About 3,000 volumes are now kept in circulation by this library. The library of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, which was founded by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1887, is in part a traveling library. Books are constantly delivered by train service to other railroad branches of the association, and in 1896 these books were placed in the hands of more than 700 readers along the New York Central Road.

The successful operation of the Baltimore and Ohio employes' free circulating library is often the subject of admiring comment among railroad men. It is described in an interesting manner by Samuel H. Rauck of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore in The Railway Magazine. This library was started by Dr. W. T. Barnard, who in 1884 was assistant to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Robert Garrett took an interest in it and helped to make it a success. The nucleus of the library was 600 volumes which had been given to the railroad's employes at Mount Clare by John W. Garrett in 1869. About the 1st of December, 1885, this library began its active work with 4,500 volumes, three-fourths of which were new books. In the first year the circulation amounted to 16,120 volumes, in the next year to 23,514 volumes, in the fourth year to more than 25,000 volumes, and last year the total circulation was 40,000 volumes.

These books are mostly standard works in general literature, and many are of practical utility to engineers, mechanics, firemen, and other railway workers. They are circulated over 3,000 miles of railway, traveling as far west as the Mississippi River. They are delivered through local agents to borrowers in eight different States, and the average time consumed in the delivery of a book is twenty-four hours after the order has been placed in the hands of an agent. A book may be retained two weeks, and may be once renewed for a like period, if no application for it is on file. There is a fine of 1 cent per day on books kept overtime.

There are now 675 agencies for the Baltimore and Ohio traveling library, each agency serving as a delivery station. Since the library has been in operation there has been a steady decrease in the demand for pure fiction. The first year 64 per cent. of the circulation was fiction. Last year the percentage of fiction was less than 53 per cent.

A CHAMPION SNAKE STORY.

A Lively Little Incident on a Run to Tampa, as Related by the Railroad Engineer Who Saw It.

KISSIMMEE, Fla., April 27.—Some of the old engineers on the South Florida Railroad tell funny stories of adventure. "Uncle Dave" Kennedy, the oldest engineer on the road, is the acknowledged leader in this line. Last night when he came into the hotel he found fifteen or twenty tourists and others in the sitting room.

"Well," said "Uncle Dave," with a twinkle in his eye, "I had the funniest adventure last night I ever had in my life." Then he seated himself in the biggest chair in the room, took out his pipe and filled it with choice tobacco that one of the tourists handed him. "You know, boys, that the heavy rains down in Muck Swamp, just this side of Tampa, have sent lots of game and critters up into the highlands.

"I have seen lots of things along there the past week, but last night capped everything. Old 36 was just roaring when we tore past the ninety-four-mile post, and when we came on the trestle at Ten Mile Creek we were going at top speed. Just beyond there is a deep cut for Florida, the bank being eight or ten feet higher than the track for about half a mile. It was very dark last night, but our headlight threw a bright flare ahead, and just as we got beyond the trestle I saw something black in the middle of the track far ahead. At first I thought it might be a man and whistled down brakes at once, but it was too late; we dashed into the mass, and I felt a slight shock. 'Poor fellow,' I exclaimed. 'Another soul gone.'

"Just as I said that something struck me on the side, and I heard the sound of something falling over the top of the cab and on the tender. The two front windows of the cab were broken, and something came flying in there also. Looking up, I saw the floor of the cab and the seats practically covered with snakes, big, little, and all sizes, some cut in two, some partially damaged, and others whole. One had twined itself around my arm, half a dozen had hit me, and it seemed as if I was in the middle of a snakes' den. Black Bob was my fireman, and he fairly turned white.

"'Good Lord, Massa,' he yelled in terror as he sprang from his seat when a big rattler landed in his lap through the broken window of the cab. 'What am de matter?'"

"Well, boys," continued "Uncle Dave," smiling at the recollection, "Bob and I took the shovels, and we just dug for life for several minutes before we got the cab clear. As the snakes were stupefied, they did not try to bite us, hence our escape. There were black snakes, copperheads, rattlers, coachwhips, whip snakes, and I don't know how many other kinds. Finally, after clearing the cab, we got most of them out of the top of the tender. When we got down near Plant City we stopped for water, and I went out and looked at the engine. The cow catcher was plastered over with snakes and parts of them. The boys round the tank cleaned them off the engine and tender, and they counted seventy-five reptiles that they took off the engine and the tender, besides what we had taken from the cab before. You see, we had struck one of these snake balls, as they are called, and had killed probably hundreds. I had heard of these things before, but this was my first experience with one. You see, in cold weather the snakes all roll up into balls together, and I suppose in this case they had come out of the flooded swamp, had found the sand between the rails rather warm, and had coiled up into big, round balls. When we struck them, the snakes went in all directions, we getting our share of them."

"Uncle Dave" took his pipe from his mouth and looked around at the circle of interested listeners for the applause he felt he deserved. Then Henry F. Ward of New York, a wholesale jeweler, who has been staying here this Winter, arose, buttoned up his coat, looked straight at "Uncle Dave," and said: "Come on, 'Dave,' what will you have? I think this is on us." And the whole party filed out with a joyous cast of countenance.

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THE CLEVELAND ADDRESS

No Clearly Defined Policy.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record, (Rep.)

In some parts his speech approached the commonplace level, in others it was strongly partisan, but in no respect does it show depth or breadth of thought, nor is it calculated to inspire to activity; it is not clear enough in the advocacy of a defined policy to lead to intelligent action in the direction of organized effort. Those who expected much of Mr. Cleveland will be hopelessly disappointed, and will be more than ever convinced that he is nothing more than a faction leader, and not even the brightest or most forceful one of his own faction.

Wholesome Truths and Wise Warnings

From The Providence Journal, (Ind.)

Speaking as a private citizen, Mr. Cleveland will, perhaps, never secure for his rather ponderous speeches so much attention as was bestowed upon them when he was in office. But there were wholesome truths and wise warnings in his speech, which it would be well for the country to observe. Erroneous tendencies are, indeed, dominant in both parties now, the hope of National salvation is not to be found in either of them as at present led, and the sooner people recognize this and exert themselves accordingly, the better for all our interests.

The Peril of the Republic.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

Ex-President Cleveland stated in none too strong language, in his speech at the New York Reform Club dinner, the danger which now threatens the country and where the responsibility rests.

In the popular revolt against this perfidy of the Republican Party, the danger is that of lack of discrimination; that the cause of sound money will suffer in the indignant overthrow of McKinleyism. A revolution such as that which is now rising against the proposed Republican tariff is almost sure to go too far and imperil real interests of the people. And this is the precipice toward which the supporters of the Dingley bill are driving the Republic.

A Democratic Partisan.

From The Boston Journal, (Rep.)

Nothing could please the cheap-money fanatics more than a division in the ranks of the honest-money forces—the cleaving away of the "honor Democrats" from the Republicans. To this fatuous movement Mr. Cleveland is apparently disposed to give his powerful assistance. When Mr. Cleveland urges the "honor Democrats" to cut loose from the Republicans because the Republicans believe in "extreme protection," he implies that a twelve-cent duty on wool is a worse National calamity than the unlimited coinage of fifty-cent silver dollars. These are the views of a Democratic partisan. They are not the views of an American statesman or an American patriot.

A Discredited Authority.

From The Albany Express, (Rep.)

One might have thought that even Mr. Cleveland, whose egotism and assurance are well known, would have hesitated to make such a speech as he made, in view of the fact that condemnation of his course from the great majority of the people followed him out of office. But not only did he assert that what has just proved itself a disastrous failure should be put in operation again, but also made statements regarding the Republican Party which are so manifestly untrue that it is surprising that even a man who is so thoroughly controlled by partisan prejudice would make them.

The Uncertain Future.

From The New Haven Palladium, (Rep.)

He evidently hasn't much confidence in Democratic argument and counsel, for he says in the same breath, "the task is not an easy one," and concludes his speech by quoting from "the sturdy old unrecanting German reformers" these words: "Here we stand—we cannot do otherwise—God help us!" Truly a fitting apostrophe for the Democracy in its present shape.

Three Authors of Ills.

From The Utica Herald, (Rep.)

The Reform Club of New York had as guests of honor Saturday three of the architects of the evils from which the country has suffered the past four years. Grover Cleveland, William L. Wilson, and John G. Carlisle. Mr. Cleveland struck the keynote in behalf of disaster in his message of 1887. Mr. Wilson in his bill of "perfidy and dishonor" in 1894 crystallized into working form the impracticable theories of that document. Mr. Carlisle aggravated the evils of his party's attack on the country's industries by proposing to redeem Treasury notes in silver, thus starting the panic of 1893. These three, foremost in wrecking the country's prosperity, chorused their complaints at the Reform Club's dinner that the Republican Party has not repaired in fifty years the damages they and their party wrought in four years. And that was not all. They were dissatisfied that the party brought to power to correct their errors is not taking the course they approve—that is, not letting things go as they were.

His Sturdy Faith.

From The Philadelphia Ledger, (Rep.)

Ex-President Cleveland has carried into retirement his sturdy faith in sound money through which he saved the Nation in its time of peril. His speech before the National Democrats was boldly partisan—partisan in the sense that it advocated Democratic principles—and offered not a hint of any compromise with the advocates of free silver coinage and an unsound currency, no matter what their party name. The ex-President remains firm in the conviction that the currency question is one of overshadowing interest and importance, and he proposes to rally true Democrats in the support of sound money principles.

Injurious to the Sound-Money Cause.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union, (Rep.)

Instead of insidiously fighting the only party that can do anything for sound money he should support it, but this is not to be expected, and Mr. Cleveland is cheered for his insistence on the quixotic policy of trying to reconcile a party that is divided woefully. He has solved no present problem and if his policy is pursued, and he seems to outline the conduct of the gold Democrats, he will injure the cause of sound money, though we do not fear that he will be sufficiently potent to put Bryan and his silver and class-hatred horde into power.

Class Prejudice.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.)

The fact that our currency is sound now is not the only one that has escaped his notice. He did not attain the summit of inconsistency, however, until he touched on appeals to class prejudice. In denouncing that he certainly was right, but what a rebuke his words were to his own course on the tariff! Every argument that he has ever made on that line has been an appeal to class prejudice. The appeal to class prejudice is always wrong. It was wrong in the Bryanites of last year, but it was no less wrong in Grover Cleveland years before. From him, indeed, in view of his birth, honor, and environment, it is a thousand times worse than in demagogues like Bryan, Altgeld, and Tillman.

Lack of Statesmanship.

From The Baltimore American.

Ex-President Cleveland, in his speech at the Reform Club banquet on Saturday night, repeated the charge made by two or three of the organs which have in the past supported him, that the Republican Administration has betrayed those who placed it in power by substituting the tariff for currency legislation. This was the only matter of importance in his speech, and only of importance because the speaker had, by a remarkable series of accidents, served two terms as President—luckily for himself, but awfully disastrous to the Nation. The charge made by him had always been fully answered when made by his organs—so fully that they have not recently repeated it. His repetition of it shows not only his lack of statesmanship, but that he is unable to rise above the most commonplace devices of partisanship.

Whence Came the Opportunity.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The dishonest money agitation could have secured little or no foothold in a time when business was fairly prosperous; all the trouble would have been saved if Democratic legislation had produced a revenue sufficient to meet the necessities of the Government. But Democratic tariff legislation was both a failure and a fraud, and the bond issues to secure money to meet current expenses gave the free-silver inflationist and demagogue his opportunity. These facts are not by any means new, and Mr. Cleveland is the last man in the land who can expect to successfully run away from them. He is sound in wanting to get his party back to a sound position, but the job is such a mammoth one and will require such persistent effort that he cannot very well afford to waste much in attacks upon the Republican Party, through which alone the integrity of the country is protected.

The Battle Yet to be Won.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

The battle that was fought last November was by no means decisive and conclusive as to final results. "The allied forces of calamity," as Mr. Cleveland justly observes, "are still active and aggressive. They complacently speak of the encounter in which they failed of success as only 'the first battle' and gladly hail every untoward incident and every added pretext for passion and resentment as new and welcome allies in the continuance of their crusade." The principles upon which the last two elections in this State largely turned, if not as directly and immediately in issue in the coming election next Fall, are still at stake.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There is a manifest disposition to economy in the use of the Pintsch lights in the elevated road cars. During the early hours of the evening, when the rush uptown is at its height, the jets are turned so low that the light is not much of an improvement on the old oil lamps. When it is pitch dark, and travel is comparatively light, the jets are turned on at full force.

⁂

A big corporation in this city that tried to discount advertising in the newspapers by sending men around town to annoy people by stuffing their letter boxes full of pamphlets and then ring the door bell has discovered that it has been systematically swindled. A "spotter" sent out recently discovered that distributors had been in the habit of delivering almost the entire consignment for a certain district to some janitor of their acquaintance, who obligingly disposed of them in the furnace. A man who lives in Harlem protested to his newsdealer against loose sheets of advertisers that were thrust into the morning newspaper left at his house. A few days later he was called out of bed by a spotter, who, as a favor, wanted to know if a certain firm's loose page had been delivered with his paper that morning. He had reason to believe, he explained, that the newsdealer who supplied papers to that apartment house was not living up to his contract with the firm.

⁂

At Annie Besant's last lecture in Chickering Hall some friends sent to the platform a basket of lotus blossoms and lilies, the symbolic flowers of Buddhism. "At the Feast of Buddha," said Mrs. Besant in returning thanks for them, "the faithful carry armfuls of these sacred flowers to the temples to lay them on the altars as offerings of praise and gratitude. Worshippers equally devout, but too poor to buy even one little blossom, contrive to touch the flowers the more fortunate ones carry. They believe that these will be accepted by Buddha in their behalf as if they had been their own."

⁂

People who think they know all about skillful driving should go to "Paddy's Market," Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, any Saturday afternoon just before 2 o'clock. The side streets from Forty-fourth to Fortieth are blocked with all sorts of vehicles, heaped with merchandise for the curbstone trade. The wagons begin to gather about noon. A policeman is stationed under the elevated road station at Forty-second Street to see that no vendor gets a good position through unfair advantage. At precisely 2 o'clock he gives the signal, and there is a wild scramble. A stranger happening in that locality at the moment would think that bedlam had broken loose. The poor old nags respond to the momentary spur of whip and rein for all they are worth. They seem to understand that they will have a long rest for the remainder of the day. Wrecks and quarrels are inevitable. In these matters the policeman is supreme authority. Vendors have learned that to dispute or trifle with him means an order to get out of the market. Several empty wagons fall into line with the others. Later in the day peddlers who have remained down town late picking up week-end bargains at Washington and Fulton Markets drive up and buy their positions for a substantial consideration.

⁂

The President of one of the leading Eastern colleges was recently journeying toward this city, and found himself in the same seat with an old man whose general appearance betokened the farmer. They soon fell into conversation, and, after saying that he was on his first visit to the metropolis, the farmer mentioned the name of the little village up among the hills of New Hampshire from which he came and remarked that he supposed his friend had never heard of it. "Oh, yes," said the President, who, by the way, is a clergyman; "I was born there." Imagine his astonishment when the countryman, after staring at him several seconds, exclaimed: "See here, I've heard all about you bunko fellers, and you can't get a chance to bunko me!" So saying, he grabbed his carpetbag and, marching down the aisle, took a seat on the other side of the car.

⁂

A delicate-looking woman entered the elevator of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building at the ninth floor. "Go a little slowly, will you, please," said her rosy-cheeked companion to the elevator boy. "It makes her sick to fly down so fast." Gently the car descended, much to the amazement of an elderly gentleman who facetiously remarked: "The down trip is slower than the up trip isn't it?" "Oh, no," said the boy. "It requires muscle to make her run fast all day. Toward evening I slacken up a bit." The women beamed their thanks, and the knight in brass buttons lifted his hat.

⁂

A neatly dressed woman with a pretty child about four years old allowed three or four trains to pass the Eighteenth Street elevated road station until she saw a car that seemed to suit her. When she was seated she took a toy rabbit made of soft, white wool from a satchel and gave it to the child to play with. A gentle squeeze, that worked a spring hidden somewhere in the interior, made the rabbit hop about the floor in a very natural fashion, and the ladies in the car smiled at the delight of the child. "Come here, Daisy," said the woman. The child obeyed. The woman took the satchel and made a tour of the car. "You see for yourselves, ladies," she said, "what a pleasure that toy gives to children. They are only 15 cents. Please buy one." She sold five in that car and then got off at the next station to wait for another train.

⁂

However it may be with some other workingmen, the marble and stone cutters in New York find the present time decidedly "flush." Many of them are working fourteen days a week at full pay, which means that they work far enough into each night, including Sunday, to make two legal laboring days. The new building of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Leonard Street and Broadway, was almost as full of life Sunday as on week days. The men who are doing the fourteen days a week are earning from $45 to $60 a week, and are entirely willing that the present conditions should continue.

⁂

There is a blind newsman at Seventieth Street and Columbus Avenue, whose infirmity would never be suspected by his customers. When any newspaper is asked for he hands it out instantly, and he makes change rapidly and easily. Of course, he only handles coins, and he knows them by touch. While, for convenience, he has his papers arranged on a broad shelf in a sequence which he remembers, he can tell one paper from another. A man who passed there the other day asked for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All sold," responded the newsman, briskly. But the customer, observing the sightless eyes, looked for himself, and thought he saw a NEW YORK TIMES at the end of the row. "You have one left over there," he said. The blind man reached down precisely as if he had seen the other's gesture, picked up the paper, smiled, and said, "No," and gave its name.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE WEEK

Anniversary Exercises of the Virginia School Attended by Many New Yorkers.

WORK OF TECHNICAL CLASSES

The Rev. Dr. Greer Delivered an Address and the Rev. Dr. McKenzie Conducted a Brief Service at Gen. Armstrong's Grave.

HAMPTON, Va., April 26.—Hampton Institute celebrated last week its twenty-ninth anniversary. The occasion takes place a month earlier than usual this year. Heretofore the anniversary and commencement have occurred together, in the third week of May. Now the two events are separate, and commencement this year will take place June 10.

There are several reasons for this change in an established custom, prominent among them being the expectation that the present would prove the more convenient time for the many friends of the school in the North to attend, because the Spring travel is at its height at Easter, few people caring to come South after the warm weather of Summer has begun. The fact that June promises to be the better time for the graduates' conference, which annually attends upon commencement at Hampton, also contributed to bring about the change.

Of the two events thus separated, the anniversary, this week, is undoubtedly of the greater public interest. It includes addresses by members of the Board of Trustees, public exercises in which the senior class takes a prominent part, and, in general, the presentation of its work which the school is able to make through its graduates and undergraduates, before a large company of visitors. This exhibit covers the whole field of Hampton's many-sided education. The academic work is displayed in a set of class papers, while the manual training is exhibited by the work of the girl's classes in the Lloyd system, and that of the boys' technical classes in wood and iron working. The training is taken by all the boys in the school. If the student learns a trade the advanced training is continued in the new Trade School.

The Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School is a new feature of this anniversary, around which much of the interest of the visitors centres. Opened in October, it is now in good running order, and the classes in painting, carpentry, brick-laying, and other trades give practical illustrations of the immense advantage which Hampton derives from this addition.

Dress Parade and Inspection.

The exercises commenced with a martial flourish on Wednesday afternoon, when the military organization of the school was on dress parade, accompanied by the band, for inspection by the Board of Trustees. Afterward R. C. Ogden of Philadelphia, President of the board, and the Rev. Dr. McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., addressed the senior class before the whole school assembled in Memorial Chapel.

Thursday was Anniversary Day. The morning was devoted to a general inspection of the school and of the products of the manufacturing industries connected with the institution. These showed in a limited space the work of student machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, printers, and dressmakers. The public exercises of the afternoon were held in the gymnasium before an audience of a thousand people. At these exercises the general programme—the presentation of the school's work to the public—was carried out by a series of addresses, several of which were made by graduates of the school, who told in an earnest and impressive way of the work which former Hampton students are doing in carrying the light of its three-fold education into the dark places of the South. Miss Georgia Washington, who has started a village school at Mount Meigs, Ala., graphically described the depravity of the crowded population in the black belt, with its one-room cabin, in which a family of six or eight live under a tumble-down roof, and showed the change that had come about in the village with the advent of the schoolhouse. In these exercises the senior class took a prominent part, four of the speeches being made by them. One speaker was an Indian. The programme was pleasantly varied by the singing of plantation songs by the school.

The visitors included many prominent persons from various parts of the country, interested in negro and Indian education. Mr. Ogden brought a party of friends in a private car from Philadelphia, including the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, the Misses Blanchard, and Mrs. William Potter Wilson. Miss Dewey represented the Indian Rights Association, and Dr. Harlmann, Superintendent of Indian schools, came from Washington. William Jay Schieffelin, George Foster Peabody, C. E. Bigelow, and the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer came from New York; Prof. T. J. Backus of Packer Institute, from Brooklyn, and Prof. F. G. Peabody and the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie from Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Greer Among the Speakers.

Among other speakers in this company the Rev. Dr. Greer addressed the audience in what he called "a word of congratulation." He said in part: "I have attended many commencements, but I can say honestly and sincerely I have never attended one that has interested me as much as these anniversary exercises this afternoon. I can also say that though I have never attended one of these occasions here before, so far as it may be in my power I shall never be absent again.

"I see many changes since my only other visit here many years ago, with Gen. Armstrong, yet the same spirit is here still; the same principle is manifested in which Hampton was founded; that every student should become a self-respecting and self-supporting citizen."

Perhaps the most impressive of the day's exercises was the short service at Gen. Armstrong's grave in the school cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McVickar before the whole assembled school, the teachers, Board of Trustees, and the public. The grave has just been marked by a new stone, a vast piece of volcanic rock weighing some five or six tons, which has recently arrived here from the Sandwich Islands, Gen. Armstrong's birthplace and boyhood home. The idea of this appropriate monument to mark his last resting place has long been in the minds of some of his family and friends, and has now been carried out chiefly through the instrumentality of his brother, William M. Armstrong, now in Honolulu. The stone is roughly hewn in rectangular shape and stands upon end some five feet high. It was brought by a sailing vessel to New York, thence to Norfolk by steamer, and then here. Opposite it is a footstone of uncut granite from Williamstown, Mass., a memorial from Williams College, where Gen. Armstrong was graduated.

FIGHTING CHICAGO GAS.

Opposition to the Consolidation Bill Pending at Sprinfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Before the Senate Committee to-day Alderman Mangler of Chicago appeared to oppose the proposed Crawford bill permitting the consolidation of the gas companies of Chicago. Mr. Mangler told the committee that Judge Gibbons had decided that the Gas Trust had no legal existence.

He said the proposed bill would get around this decision and make a monopoly where now there was competition which had reduced the price of gas fifty cents a thousand from the old rates.

The Journal to-night had a Springfield special which said the Gas Trust was prepared to spend $500,000 to carry the consolidation bill.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

CHATHAM, N. Y., April 27.—A man named Stephens, who is alleged to have murdered his wife in Detroit, was arrested here to-day.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:03|Sun sets...6:53|Moon rises..8:17

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:18	Gov. Is'd....5:58	H. Gate....7:47
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:38	Gov. Is'd....6:18	H. Gate....8:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 28.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M
THURSDAY, APRIL 29.		
City of Augusta, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Normannia, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 30.		
Curacao, St. Thomas, and Maracaibo	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	*11:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.	
Maskelyne, La Plata countries	11:30 A. M.	....
Mexico, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 1.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, &c., Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mississippi, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Persian, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	12:00 M. *1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French, and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, &., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close daily at 2:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to May 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §24 and up to May 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §22 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 28.

Akaba, Rotterdam, April 10.
America, London, April 15.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 17.
Buenos Ayres, Glasgow, April 14.
Croft, Dundee, April 10.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 25.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 25.
Georgian, London, April 10.
Hogarth, Montevideo, April 3.
Lammermoor, Hamburg, April 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 21.
Marengo, Shields, April 10.
Martello, Hull, April 14.
Mississippi, London, April 15.
Munchen, Bremen, April 15.
Nueces, Galveston, April 21.
Orizaba, Havana, April 24.
Southwark, Antwerp, April 17.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, April 14.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 13.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Cuvier, St. Lucia, April 21.
El Dorado, New Orleans, April 24.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 17.
Lahn, Bremen, April 20.
Massilia, Gibraltar, April 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

Andalusia, Hamburg, April 18.
Christiana, Havre, April 16.
La Touraine, Havre, April 23.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 24.
Ville de Marseilles, Havre, April 16.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

Allianca, Colon, April 24.
Idaho, London, April 17.
Olympia, Gibraltar, April 17.
Santiago, Nassau, April 27.

SUNDAY, MAY 2.

Evelyn, Gibraltar, April 17.
Orinoco, Bermuda, April 29.
Pictavia, Gibraltar, April 17.

Arrived.

SS Adria, (Ger.,) Reuter, Stettin, &c., March 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Oyarbide, Havana April 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 15, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Boothby, Glasgow April 8 and Moville 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Segrave, Southampton April 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:17 P. M.

SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Mills, Girgenti, &c., March 18, with mdse. and passenger to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Heine, Amsterdam April 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Croatan, McKee, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Telos, (of Bangor,) Ceazie, Pernambuco 34 days, with sugar to Swift, Fillings & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M.—Wind northwest, blowing a fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth.
Bark Edith Sheraton, (Br.,) for San Domingo City.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS New York, for San Domingo City.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.) for Flushing.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS La Grande Duchesse, for Savannah.

Spoken.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) from Port Antonio, Java, which arrived 26th inst., reports April 25, lat. 32, long. 74.20, spoke brig Motley, from Auckland, New Zealand, for New York. Same date, lat. 34, long. 74, spoke ship Garibaldi, (Nor.,) from Ship Island, bound east.

SS Newlyn, (Br.,) from Hamburg, which arrived 26th, reports April 22, lat. 41, long. 53, spoke SS Critic, (Br.,) from New York for Leith; 23d, lat. 40.20, long. 56.40, at 7:30 A. M., spoke SS Teutonic, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; same date, at 8:30 A. M., spoke SS New York, hence for Southampton.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 27.—SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffrey, New York for Cork, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 12:20 A. M. April 28.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, Hamburg and Havre for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Belgravia, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, arr. at Manchester from New York yesterday.

SS Menemsha, (Br.,) Capt. Shadwick, arr. at Bremen from New York to-day.

SS Asturia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, sld. from Dantzic for New York April 23.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Turner, sld. from Marseilles for New York April 25.

SS Sephar, (Br.,) Capt. Ellicott, sld. from Antwerp for New York April 25.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bungner, sld. from Rotterdam for New York April 26.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) from Licata, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, New York for Marseilles, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boyesen, New York for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Georgia, (Br.,) Capt. Russ, New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Oxus, (Br.,) Capt. Sutherland, New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Capt. Beard, New York for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., April 16, (and sailed.)

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Naples April 25.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, arr. at Fayal from New York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, arr. here from New York to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, arr. at Marseilles from New York to-day.

Bark Alice, Capt. Swain, (from Wellington,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for New York April 3.

Bark Felicitas, (Nor.,) Capt. Melsom, sld. from Zanzibar for New York April 24.

Bark Stella del Mare, (Ital.,) Capt. Simonetti, Singapore for New York passed Anjer March 24.

SS Rose Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, New York for Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., April 5, (and sailed.)

Ship Godiva, (Br.,) Capt. Trunks, New York for Hongkong, passed Anjer March 29.

Bark Adolph Obrig, Capt. Amesbury, New York for Saigon, passed Anjer March 29.

Ship Agenor, Capt. Shellens, arr. at Melbourne from New York to-day.

CALHOUN NEGRO SETTLEMENT

Devoted to the Education and Material Advancement of the Freedman in Alabama's Black Belt.

Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., who is now lecturing in this city, is one of the Trustees of the Calhoun School for Plantation Negroes at Calhoun, Lowndes County, Ala. For five years the negroes of this county have prided themselves on the work done in this institution. In addition to the school there is an agricultural and social settlement. Calhoun is in the heart of the Alabama cotton belt, twenty-eight miles southwest of Montgomery, and its negro inhabitants outnumber the white by 26 to 1, while in Lowndes County they are in the ratio of 7 to 1. The population of the county consists almost entirely of crop-mortgaged farmers.

Calhoun School and Settlement was founded in 1892 by two teachers from Hampton—Miss Mabel W. Dillingham and Miss Charlotte R. Thorne. It is supported by voluntary contributions. The settlement is on the old Shelby cotton field, and the school has over 300 students. There are also a twenty-thousand-dollar plant with eleven buildings, and a one-hundred-acre farm connected with the school. The subjects taught in the school are elementary agriculture, housekeeping, sewing, dressmaking, elementary English, and the duties of citizenship. The tenets of Christianity are also taught. On April 29 the school will have its commencement day, an event of much importance to Calhounites.

The report for 1896-7 states that 75 students had to be turned away for lack of room, and that there were 325 scholars enrolled. In the two dormitories of the settlement—Armstrong Building and Lafayette Hall—50 persons were accommodated. The school is about to close its fifth year with the prospect of paying all its running expenses, despite the hard times. From friends of the settlement $15,000 was received during the year, leaving $2,500 to be raised by May 31. As only a portion of this amount is promised, subscriptions in aid of the school and settlement will be promptly acknowledged by the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, 8 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

The first county agricultural fair of Lowndes, which occurred on the school grounds last Autumn, was a great success. Among the exhibits were dairy products, homemade syrup, canned, preserved, and dried fruits, and select laundry and sewing work. Calhoun settlement took the prize on cotton, having produced a bale to the acre by thorough cultivation of a poor soil. Preparations are to be made for another exhibition next Fall. The delegates from Calhoun to the Birmingham State Conference of Colored Teachers, which was held recently, are endeavoring to have elementary agricultural and experimental school gardens introduced as a part of the country school in the Black Belt of Alabama.

Mention is made in the report of the "neighborhood" history of the settlement. An event of first importance was the co-operative buying of the Chestnut plantation and the formation there of a colony of twenty-two families, each having a fifty-acre farm. This was essentially the work of the Calhoun Land Company, which aims at creating small farmer proprietors from the ranks of those on whose crops there is a perpetual advance mortgage. The Harris place, consisting of 120 acres, was also purchased in this way. The purchases were made on a three-year time plan at $7 per acre, 8 per cent. interest being charged.

This system of co-operative buying of large holdings in order to cut them up into small ones has worked successfully with the negroes. An owner of 20,000 acres in Lowndes County has said that the future of the negro depended on his ability to raise his food and buy his land, and these are the very things that the Calhoun School has been using its influence to bring about. The condition of affairs on the Chestnut plantation is pointed out as illustrating on a small scale what may be done toward establishing higher standards of farming and living among the inhabitants of the Black Belt.

LILIUOKALANI IN TOWN.

Hawaii's Former Queen Entertained at Dinner by Mrs. S. White Lee of Boston.

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was entertained at a dinner last night at the Windsor Hotel by Mrs. S. White Lee of Boston, who is a friend of the former Queen of long standing. Her Majesty arrived in this city in time to witness the dedication ceremonies, at which she was much pleased. She has been staying at the Albemarle, but leaves the city to-day, or to-morrow at the latest. Accompanying her are Capt. Julius Palmer, her secretary, and a number of her loyal former subjects.

Fourteen covers were laid for the dinner, which took place in one of the private parlors of the hotel. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Hawley, Capt. Julius Palmer, Mrs. Huntington, Mr. Haleluka, Miss Douglass, Miss A. N. Douglass, J. T. Smith, Consul General to Spain; Mme. Kia, and Mr. White of Boston, brother of the hostess. The former Queen occupied the place of honor at the right of Mrs. Lee, at whose left was seated the Consul General to Spain.

Throughout the dinner an orchestra played a number of pleasing selections. The room was adorned with attractive floral designs in white roses and American Beauty roses.

Doings of the Cycle Clubs.

The meeting of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn last Friday evening proved to be one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the club. In addition to its being the annual meeting, interest was centred in the election of officers, the more so as not one of the old officers had been renominated.

The year 1896 did not prove a successful one for the club, yet the reports of the outgoing officers showed a very healthy, if not brilliant, condition of affairs. According to the Treasurer's statement the assets of the club are conservatively put at $105.31, with no liabilities, while the President's report included the welcome news that the suit of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen against the club had been dropped by the former. The Chairman of the House Committee reported having secured the club quarters at 632 Gates Avenue, where the meeting was held, and promised in a very short time to have the furnishings completed.

The new officers are as follows: President—William T. Cowenhoven; Vice President—John H. Thompson; Secretary—William H. Hazell; Treasurer—Clemens Weiss; Captain—William J. Brady; First Lieutenant—A. E. Hernandez; Color Bearer—Albert Sanders; Executive Committee, to serve one year—H. L. Whipperman, Charles W. Greene; to serve two years—Charles H. Kendrick, H. J. Valentine, and D. M. Adee; Delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Messrs. Cowenhoven, Valentine, and Greene.

The outgoing officers received a hearty vote of thanks, and the ex-President, D. M. Adee, responded, expressing his great regret at being compelled, for business reasons, to relinquish an office, his successive election to which showed the unlimited confidence reposed in him by his fellow-members.

The result of the elections is an eminently satisfactory one, as the new officers are without exception very popular with the club members, and the future prospects of the Liberty Wheelmen, after a hard year, are bright indeed.

The initial club run of the season will be held to-day to Roslyn, L. I. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 9 A. M.

FOUGHT A DUEL ON A PIER.

One Man Used an Axe and the Other a Club.

Above the whistling of the wind and the splashing of the river against the pier at East Thirty-second Street last night, Patrolman Warner thought he heard some unusual sound, and walked out toward the head of the pier.

At the end he saw two men fighting a duel; one had an ax, the other a club. The man with the ax seemed to be the weaker of the two, for the other knocked the ax aside as it swung toward him, time after time.

Warner rushed forward, and, swinging his club, beat the men down, knocking their weapons from their hands, and arrested both. The men are Thomas Smith of 328 East Thirty-third Street and Peter, his brother, of 331 East Thirty-second Street. Both suffered from several slight cuts on the head, but whether these injuries were received in their duel or by the policeman's club is not known. Thomas says the duel arose because his brother was intoxicated, and he never drinks and does not like drunken men. The brothers were locked up.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1897.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other Departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this Department until 2 P. M., on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1898. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Envelopes for the Several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. JAS. A. GARY, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGE, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1897.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this Department until 2 P. M., on Thursday, the 6th of May, 1897, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1897. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. JAS. A. GARY, Postmaster General.

LEGAL SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned assignee for the benefit of creditors of THOMAS J. BRENNAN will sell at public auction by and under the direction of Richard V. Harnett, at the stoneyard lately occupied by Thomas J. Brennan, at 57th Street and North River, on the 29th day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the plant, machinery, fixtures, stone, tools, and implements at said stoneyard, generally described as follows:

1 engine and boiler, 2 diamond saws, 1 rubbing bed, 2 planers, 2 steam derricks, 2 hand derricks, 3 hand trucks, 1 double-horse truck, 4 single wagons, 2 sleighs, 2 carts, 2 wagon horses, 2 truck horses, 3 sets of single harness, 1 set of truck harness, 2 wooden sheds, 1 stable and carriage house, 1 office furniture and fixtures and watchman's house; tools and implements, consisting of crowbars, chisels, hammers, chains, &c.; about 2,650 cubic feet brownstone, about 250 cubic feet bluestone, about 100 cubic feet limestone; quantity of sand. Property will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days from date of sale.—Dated New York, April 5th, 1897. THOMAS J. COSGROVE, Assignee.
ap7-2aw3wW&S&ap 28

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to authorize and empower the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to transfer the unexpended balance of appropriation made to the Department of Public Charities for supplies for insane asylums in the final estimate and apportionment for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six to the appropriation made to the Department of Public Charities and Correction for supplies for insane asylums for the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 30th, 1897, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23rd, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter six hundred and ninety-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions in the City of New York with water, and remitting assessments therefor," and the acts amendatory thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 30th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23rd, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to amend chapter six hundred and one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act in relation to the inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction in the City and County of New York," in relation to number of magistrates.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 30th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 23rd, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

to provide for the acquisition of lands and interest therein for public purposes in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 30th, 1897, at 1:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated, City Hall, New York, April 23rd, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

for the relief of the Beth Israel Hospital Association from taxes and water rents.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Friday, April 30th, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 24th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to confirm the title of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to certain lands in the City of New York by consenting to, ratifying, validating, and confirming a certain deed made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 22d, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To authorize the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to examine the claim of Mary E. Ward, surviving partner of the firm of Warren Ward and Company, for extra work done in the enlargement and equipment of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 29th, 1897, at 1:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 21st, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

To provide for the improvement of a portion of Bronx Park in the City of New York to be allotted and set apart to the New York Zoological Society.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 22d, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

Relating to Ninth Avenue in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at 3:15 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 23d, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. RENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
n11-1aw6mW&my12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAMMA, MARIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adelheid Kaiser, August Kaiser, Maria Hussner, Albert Kaiser, Helene Steidl, Elise Graber, Anna Kaiser, Ernst Kaiser, Emil Kaiser, Sigmund Kramer, Libratha Denz, Petronelia Failer, Karolina Herr, Gustav Ebner, Karl Ebner, Paulina Steinbach, Wilhelm Ebner, Bertha John, Louisa Wassmer, Maria Ebner, Joseph Kaiser, Karl Kaiser, August Kaiser, and Hugo Kaiser, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Kaiser of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirty-first day of May, 1890, and a codicil thereto, bearing date the eighth day of January, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARIA HAMMA, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap20-1aw6w&je1

HUPPE, FELIX G. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELX G. L. HUPPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1897. AUGUST L. MARTIN, Executor.
mh31-1aw6mW

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW A. HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
d23-1aw6mW&je23

LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Deckertown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Siclen, Esq., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
n11-1aw6mW

MILLER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lorenzo Ullo, Room 95, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1896. WILLIAM MILLER, Executor. LORENZO ULLO, Attorney for Executor, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, New York City.
d9-1aw6mW

MONCADA Y HURTADO, MANUELA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Francisco Federico Moncada, Francisco Maria Moncada, Antonino Moncada, Concepcion Moncada, Concepcion Moncada, Francisco Cayo Moncada, Dolores Moncada, Jesus Moncada, Teodora Pastor y Moncada de Blanco, Ramon Dominguez, Enrique Dominguez, Aurora Dominguez, Rebeca Dominguez, Juana Amador, and Emma Moncada, send greeting:

Whereas, Juan N. Navarro, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MANUELA MONCADA Y HURTADO, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for proponent. 35 Broadway, New York.
ap14-1aw6wW

MURRAY, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James M. Murray, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Barnes, No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1896. SARAH MURRAY, Administratrix. GEORGE H. BARNES, Attorney for Administratrix, 13 William St., New York City.
d16-1aw6mW

NEWMAN, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of R. A. Stacpoole, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1897. ELLEN NEWMAN, Administratrix. R. A. STACPOOLE, Attorney for Administratrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

PALMER, ELLEN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. PALMER, late of West Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Walter L. McCorkle, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM E. PALMER, Executor. WALTER L. McCORKLE, Attorney for Executor, 29 Wall Street, New York.
ap7-1aw6mW

SALTER, RICHARD P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD P. SALTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1897. ANNA LANE SALTER, Executrix. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh31-1aw6mW

SCHOHN, FRANZISCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZISCA SCHOHN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1896. L. S. GOEBEL, Executor.
o28-1aw6mW

THOMS, ISABELLA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA F. THOMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 30th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1896. FANNIE A. ASHTON, Executrix. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executrix, 96 Broadway, New York City.
n18-1aw6mW

TOMASCEWSKI, LUCIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA TOMASCEWSKI, late of Bielewo, in the Province of Posen and Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of December, 1896. JOHN W. KREITZER, Admr. cum test. annexo. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Administrator, &c., 280 Broadway, New York City.
d23-1aw6mW&je23

YOUMANS, SARAH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH E. YOUMANS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of December, 1896. FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Executor. FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Attorney for Executor.
d23-1aw6mW

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year...............................$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..............................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess 8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Nora—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL—Readings—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—The Isle of Gold—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Washington vs. New York—4:00 P. M.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 13.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

GRANT DAY.

As we have before suggested, we are at a disadvantage in the organization of great public pageants with countries which maintain large standing armies. That is a disadvantage with which we can afford to put up very cheerfully, and which the people, if not the rulers of the countries concerned, would be very glad to partake. But as a matter of fact, it is for this specific purpose a disadvantage. Even untraveled Americans have been able to appreciate the most recent European pageants, thanks to the astonishing new applications of instantaneous photography, almost as well as the actual spectators. The chief incidents of yesterday's ceremony have been fixed by the same process. In point of brilliancy and variety of costume, of uniformity of movement, and of perfection of equipment, the procession of yesterday must lose in comparison with such displays of the pomps and vanities as the coronation of the Czar or his reception in Paris.

But even in this respect it had its compensations. It was the greatest parade, taking everything into consideration, that New York or that any other American city has ever seen, and it brought out strongly once more the fact that for a pageant that goes on concurrently by land and water no city in the world can provide such a setting as New York possesses in the Riverside Park, our cornice road, of which a generation ago a few persistent public benefactors foresaw the ultimate beauty and utility, and which they carried through to execution in spite of some determined opposition and of a public apathy otherwise almost complete. Its projectors have their reward in the appreciation by those who live along it or near it and of those who habitually resort to it as a unique pleasure ground and municipal possession. They have their reward still more strikingly in the demonstration which has been made in the public pageants of which yesterday's was the latest, that they could not have been given at all but for the provision of this place for them. Such a "street parade" as could be given if Riverside Park had not been built would have courted comparison with the street parades of European capitals, a comparison in which, as we have said, it necessarily fails.

But, on the other hand, yesterday's pageant, simply as a public show, had elements of impressiveness that none of our European visitors could ever have seen at home. From any one of many eligible eminences along the drive the spectator could see the procession not only in the "march past," as in the common street parade, but uncoiling itself from afar and approaching in one direction and in another interminably receding, over the fortunate inequalities and around the fortunate sinuosities of the roadway. And while the procession filled the foreground of his picture, he could see beyond it the great expanse of the Hudson, only ruffled even by the violent wind of yesterday, and the double line of warships ranged along the frontage of the park. A chief value of the Grant Monument, as a municipal possession, is that it furnishes an appropriate termination to this noble pleasure ground. An equally effective and significant designation of the other end might result, if the proposition of the Fine Arts Federation were accepted, to place there the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

Apart from the unique fitness of the place provided for a procession by land and water, it was yesterday evident that we have made great advances in the art of pageant making. Since the centennial of 1889 the population of New York has discovered that it extremely enjoys public celebrations on suitable occasions and is willing to bear its part in them. Not alone the route of the land parade, but every quarter of the city, was yesterday lavishly decorated, and a stroll through almost any street revealed a universal interest in the occasion. The unofficial preparations for Grant Day were all that could have been asked for. The official preparations showed the benefits of experience, for they were very much more successful than had been the case on any previous occasion. The distances between the marching troops were in many cases absurdly wide, and a few active aides should have been detailed to secure uniformity in this respect. But upon the whole the arrangements worked very well indeed. The falling in and marching of the troops were so prompt indeed that the head of the column arrived at the monument before it was expected, which is probably a "record" for occasions of this kind. Partly by reason of the natural advantages of the Riverside, but also by reason of the intelligent provision that was made by the managers of the transportation lines, the disturbance of traffic occasioned by the crowds was reduced to a minimum, and the dispersion, in particular, was so well looked out for in advance that the vast throng was distributed with slight delay and no danger.

It may be questioned whether such an occasion is properly one for much speaking. The President did his part admirably. He was as well heard as was possible under such conditions; he was pertinent and he was brief. But he could not be heard by a tenth part of those who saw him, nor a hundredth part of those who were assembled at Claremont, nor a thousandth part of those who had gathered to take part as actors or spectators in the ceremony. Gen. PORTER's elaborate eulogy was for the reporters and not for the other hearers, who could be only those in his immediate neighborhood. In such a case an orator might well have "leave to print." They manage these things better in France. The second funeral of NAPOLEON is the historical event most nearly comparable with the event of yesterday. Upon that occasion the speech-making consisted in the address of the Prince DE JOINVILLE: "Sire, I bring you the body of the Emperor NAPOLEON," and the reply of LOUIS PHILIPPE: "I receive it in the name of France." It seems to us that this was a very good model for the oratory of such an occasion as Grant Day.

FOR A SINGLE PURPOSE.

We understand it to be the purpose of the Citizens' Union Committee on Organization to make nominations for municipal offices before the Summer sets in, and consequently in advance of the preliminary action of any political organization. The purpose is a wise one. It will be easier thus to adhere strictly to the principle of non-partisanship, to make the nominations absolutely independent of all party considerations, and to steer clear of the enticement of political sirens to enter into combinations and divide the ticket.

There should be no chance for an inference or for a suspicion that this movement has any other purpose or can be allured into entertaining any other purpose than that avowed, which is to secure good municipal government by establishing the principle of non-partisanship in its administration because it can be secured in no other way. Let it be understood that no balance of power is sought which shall force the party organizations to put up their best candidates with the view to supporting ultimately the better of these best, choosing the lesser of two evils. That idea is a delusion and a snare and can only betray the Citizens' Union into the hands of one set of enemies or another. It should go into this contest to win, with no other idea but victory for its principle and its policy, admitting no other alternative but defeat, which may as well come by the success of one party as the other.

Suppose the party organizations should be driven to put up their best candidates. With the Democrats it would mean Tammany, and, though it put up an archangel on a platform that embodied all the sacred tenets of the holiest teachers of Democracy, it would mean in the end the betrayal of the city to the same evil power from which it has been three times rescued. The Citizens' Union must fight the Tammany power though it appear in the panoply of the most revered champions of Democracy from the foundation of the Republic. With the Republicans it would means the Platt-Lauterbach machine, and, though it placed an exemplar of the highest teachings and the loftiest professions of Republicanism upon a platform compact of virtuous promises and "all the holy vows of heaven," it would signify the use of the City Government for the benefit of a party whose objects would be regarded as more important than any local interest whatsoever.

This Citizens' Union is formed to promote the cause of good city government by an application of the non-partisan principle, and it must close its ears to all the siren voices of politicians and timeservers and hold its course straight to the haven of its desires. It will be said again and again that the people will divide on the party line and that they cannot be held together for [illegible] party purpose in sufficient numbers to elect candidates to municipal offices. Try them! Give them a chance! If you palter and compromise, they will give you up and return to their idols, or they will give you support, only to be led back into the wilderness. No matter what exasperating things may have been done at Albany or may yet be done at Washington. In this City of New York this year we are not going to mend the currency or reform the tariff. We are not going to settle any question of State policy, and we cannot do so if we try. The men we are to elect will have nothing to do with these issues. These will have to wait.

The character and purposes of the Citizens' Union and of its candidates must be such that Republicans and Democrats alike will be willing to forego their party contests, to postpone their party issues, and unite for the cause of good government in the affairs that come most closely home to their daily lives. If any organization, civic or political, chooses to accept the principle of the Citizens' Union in good faith and support its candidates, well and good; the more support it gets upon the acceptance of its principle the better, but its supporters should come as citizens and not as Republicans or as Democrats of any faction. There should be no invitation to party organizations as such, no meeting half way or any part of the way, but an unswerving prosecution of the campaign for honesty, efficiency, and home rule through non-partisanship. It is for that that municipal elections have been separated from State and National elections. It is for that that the Citizens' Union has been formed, or it may as well dissolve into its constituent elements at once. It exists for a single purpose, and to that purpose it should be directed with unswerving fidelity and unflagging courage.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

It was not unnatural that the present Administration should have a lively dread of parting with Congress. It had already seen the difficulties with which Mr. CLEVELAND had had to struggle, and there was no lack of reason to infer many of the same sort, if of less degree, for Mr. McKINLEY. A large number of the politicians in Congress, especially in the Senate, opposed the nomination of Mr. McKINLEY, as QUAY did in Pennsylvania, PLATT in New York, LODGE in Massachusetts, while in his own State of Ohio FORAKER was friendly only because he had to be. With the exception of the State of New York, the President has sought to placate his Senatorial opponents with liberal patronage, while in this State, if he has not been so liberal with Mr. PLATT, he has managed to keep him out of opposition, and in the appointment of VAN COTT to the Post Office has gone to the verge of disgrace for the party. Distinctly he has avoided any quarrel with his party in Congress.

But now that he has "harmony," what will he do with it? What can he do with it?

It was not needed in order to pass the Tariff bill. The danger to that comes from another source. The distribution of patronage has neither strengthened nor weakened it. The passage of the bill can probably be secured by concessions which will certainly be made if they are found to be necessary and if they are known to be effectual.

Only one subject of any importance remains for Congress and the Administration to deal with—financial reform. That is infinitely more important than the tariff. Will Mr. McKINLEY be able, as a result of the very great friendliness he has shown to the Senators, to secure their support for positive legislative measures? That is the essential problem for the entire Administration. What those measures should be in detail it is not now necessary to say, but there are three objects that must unquestionably be pursued with perfect firmness and all the energy the Administration can command: 1. The repeal of the law compelling the reissue of Government legal-tender notes; 2. The continuous and permanent retirement of those notes, no matter how gradually, at least down to the amount that will remain steadily in circulation without going back into the Treasury; 3. A banking system providing a sound, elastic currency constantly redeemable and actually redeemed in gold.

It has been generally thought that a commission appointed by the President is the best means to guide public opinion and Congressional action in the direction of these measures. That much we are confident Mr. McKINLEY could now obtain if he demanded it earnestly and with decision. But, whatever the first step to be taken, it now remains for the President to show the country what he is prepared to do with the influence he has so carefully fostered.

"PROTECTION OF THE RULES."

There are several bills pending in Congress bearing on the offices embraced under Mr. CLEVELAND's extension of the rules, but which were not filled either by promotion or competitive examination.

These bills—two of them are fathered by the impossible GROSVENOR of Ohio—embrace two entirely distinct objects. One is plausible on the face of it. It is to require all these offices to be vacated and to be refilled by examination. The obvious comment on this is that it can be done by a scratch of the pen at any moment under the law and the rules. No legislation is needed to bring it about. The power of removal exists absolutely unqualified. It will not be necessary even to assign any reason for its exercise. Any fine Spring morning every department in Washington can be cleared of all the persons holding offices to which the rules have been extended, either during Mr. CLEVELAND's second term or during Mr. HARRISON's term, or during Mr. CLEVELAND's first term. It would make some confusion and could not be called a businesslike or decent transaction. But it would be perfectly possible, and to have it done by law would be just as bad as to have it done by executive order. Nor for that matter need it be done rashly and hastily. It could be done with all necessary deliberation. If the good of the service requires, it should be done.

But the trouble is that every office so vacated would have to be filled by promotion or by competitive examination. Hence GROSVENOR and the other spoilsmen embrace in their scheme another object. It is to authorize the appointment, without examination, of all persons who have been removed under Mr. CLEVELAND's second term. For this, of course, there is no excuse. If their places were filled for political reasons by Democrats, let the Democrats go. But the very reason why they should go is also the best possible reason why their predecessors should not, as Republicans, be reappointed. The best interests of the service and the civil service law, which the Administration is bound to sustain and extend, require that appointments should be made without reference to politics.

That is the essence of the law and the rules. They do not "protect" incumbents from dismissal in any degree. They only protect the service from the damage that would be done by filling vacancies for political reasons.

WERE THE SPEECHES DEMOCRATIC?

Is it party heresy for Democrats to advocate sound money and low tariff? There is sanction for the first of these doctrines in the utterances of the great Democrats for a hundred years, and for the other in every important Democratic platform since the tariff became an issue. Yet the Reform Club banquet, where every speaker upheld sound money and low tariff, has somehow provoked to orthodox fury men who make a great parade of their Democracy. Mr. WATTERSON says the banquet was an act of "treason," and Mr. BRYAN, funnily enough, speculates as to what might have happened if Mr. CLEVELAND "had discussed the fundamental principles of Democracy" when he was called to his feet.

It may be profitable to go heresy-hunting among the speeches made at the dinner. We come upon this passage from Mr. CLEVELAND's remarks:

> "The people whom true Democracy would serve are all the people of the land. Those whom it would restrain are on the one hand the vicious and turbulent, who defy the laws, and on the other hand those who, with conscienceless greed and in abuse of their opportunity, wrongfully oppress their fellows and eat out their substance. Above all things, true Democracy insists that the money of the people should be sound and stable, neither shriveling in purchasing power in the hands of the poor, nor by its uncertain value driving enterprise and productive energy into hiding."

Is that Democratic doctrine or is it not? What is the matter with it, in the view of any Democrat who is honest and not a fool? Or, take this sentiment from Mr. CARLISLE's speech:

> "We can make no alliances, offensive or defensive, with any party or faction that proposes to cheat the people by debasing the currency or to rob the people by taxing them for the exclusive benefit of special private interests. Between such evils no choice can be made, and the only honorable and consistent course open to us is to follow our honest convictions and appeal to the reason and patriotism of our fellow-citizens in all parts of the country to aid us in rescuing the old Democratic Party from the unfriendly hands of reckless Populists and discredited Republicans, and make it again what it ought to be—the conservator of law and order, the vigilant guardian of State and individual rights, and the uncompromising opponent of a depreciated currency and of unjust and unequal taxation, the two most effective devices ever resorted to for the derangement of trade and industry and the oppression of the poor and helpless."

We do not expect Mr. BRYAN to applaud that sentiment. The rogue loves not the whip that stings his back. But BRYAN is not a Democrat. WATTERSON is one. Where is the "treason" in these words? Here is a pithy sentence from Mr. WILSON's thoughtful address:

> "Protection must be driven from our statute books; the people must have no taxmaster but their Government, and the taxes which it gathers from all must be fairly expended in the interests of all."

Democrats have preached that doctrine for thirty years and have not been rebuked for it until now. Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD said:

> "Our party, the sound Democratic Party, is not to be lost in entangling alliances with doctrines for which we do not stand."

Those words show reverence for Democratic principles. This is from Senator CAFFERY's speech:

> "For a season the infatuation of creating wealth by statutory edict may beguile the Southerner. For a season the cognate heresy of laying tribute on A to enrich B that A may in turn be enriched may find lodgment, but the great Democratic principles of sound money and sound taxation will, in time, dispel both these delusions. The voice of JEFFERSON proclaiming these principles will find echo in the valleys and on the mountain slopes—everywhere in the length and breadth of the section which gave him birth."

That does not read like a repudiation of Democratic principles. Nor does this sentiment, uttered by Mr. BYNUM:

> "The fundamental principles of the Democratic Party were, therefore, coexistent with the Government itself, and must survive so long as its powers are administered for the welfare of the whole people."

These passages and the entire speeches from which they are quoted read to us like historical, textual, genuine Democracy. They are not Republicanism. They are certainly not Populism. They contain no new and strange doctrine. Unless WATTERSON and BRYAN fortify their indictment with something better than mere slangwhanging and phrasemaking we are afraid the Muse of History will paste THE TIMES's report of the Reform Club banquet speeches in her book as Democratic matter.

The reports of the Medical Inspectors of Public Schools suggest the need of a new class of schools. The report of the Chief Inspector covering the examinations of last week shows that out of 4,599 children examined 243 had to be "excluded" on account of diseases and ailments more or less infectious. This does not include other physical troubles which often require special treatment or special consideration. We have, or are supposed to have and ought to have, truant schools for children whose moral delinquencies make it desirable to separate them for a time from the well-behaved. Do we not need a class of hospital schools in which children may be separately taught and cared for who are not fit or capable associates of the healthy on account of physical defects or ailments? Such children, unless too sick to go to school at all, ought not to be "excluded" from the benefits of public instruction.

Why should the Democratic members of the Finance Committee of the Senate consent to have the Tariff bill presented to the Senate direct without having had a chance to consider it, to suggest changes, and to discuss those changes with the majority of the committee? They have no right to shirk their duty, which is carefully to examine and criticise the measure. We have no great confidence in their capacity for that duty or the fidelity with which they will discharge it. But it is one that they must not dodge.

It is plain that the regulation of cycling in the streets and in the parks already requires a more extensive force of men mounted on wheels than has been provided. It is the rule, for instance, in the parks of this city and Brooklyn and on the streets most convenient for cycling that the maximum speed shall be eight miles an hour. The rule is a sound one, and ought to be strictly enforced, not only for the safety of others, but of wheel riders themselves. But it is not and cannot be enforced with the present number of suitably mounted men. This is by no means always due to intentional disregard of the rule by cyclists. The speed of the noiseless and smoothly running wheel is not realized by the rider, and there has not yet grown up that habitual moderation of speed that prevails among the riders and drivers of horses. It can only be established by prompt and patient and vigilant attention from officers having authority. The matter will be settled in time, for the great body of riders are neither reckless nor mischievous. But in the meantime the number of cycle police should be increased.

Douglas is a small village in the State of Kansas, the centre of a rural community, and therefore presumably virtuous. Kansas is a prohibition State, and it is commonly said that prohibition can be enforced in virtuous rural communities. These presumptions give a peculiar interest to the little dispatch which we printed yesterday relating how an Episcopal minister engaged in a temperance agitation in the town of Douglas has been horsewhipped by three women whose husbands he had denounced for "keeping drinking places and gambling houses." The horsewhipping of a clergyman by women generally suggests some offense on his part disgraceful to his cloth and inconsistent with his profession. A whipping administered by feminine hands for efforts to suppress resorts that foster vicious courses and that are under the ban of the law would rather argue a community where iniquity held sway and was countenanced by the sentiment of the place. But this is a village in the rural parts of Kansas. What are we to think?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though there is no such number of millions "in chancery" as would lend any semblance of truth to the myths by which American claimants are inspired with hopes, yet the sums which pass through the hands of the High Lord Chancellor are by no means unimpressive, and even those for which he fails to find heirs make a decidedly pretty showing. A recent Parliamentary return shows that the receipts and transfers into the English Supreme Court of Judicature during the year which ended with February, 1896, amounted to very nearly $80,000,000. This, added to the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, made a truly grand total of $383,842,285. Payments to successful claimants and others decreased this aggregate to $298,613,940, which was the balance on hand at the date mentioned. The exact part of this huge sum which could be described as unclaimed is not revealed, but no less than $11,649,110 has been appropriated to various Governmental needs on the supposition that no successful suits to recover it will ever be brought. If heirs do hereafter prove their right to this money, the court will have to pay them out of what is called the consolidated fund. The accounts of chancery suitors, when the return was made, numbered 49,924, and of them some 5,000 related to funds unclaimed since 1877.

—That story about an airship will not down, though the airship itself occasionally does, if there is any confidence to be placed in the evidence of witnesses whose trustworthiness on other subjects would not be doubted. The New Orleans Picayune has been interviewing Rabbi A. LEVY of Beaumont, Texas, and quotes him as declaring, with all the solemnity a ministerial position and unimpeachable character will give, that he has himself seen the sky boat close at hand and has conversed with its passengers. The vessel alighted, the rabbi says, on a farm near his home, one night about fifteen days ago Hearing the news, Mr. LEVY went to the place and learned that the aerial navigators had descended to renew their stock of water. "It was as dark as pitch," continued the rabbi, "and I could see very little except the outlines of the ship. It was about 150 feet long, the body being shaped something like the shuttles used in an ordinary sewing machine. On either side were immense wings, about 100 feet long. It seemed to be made of some light material, what, I could not say. I spoke to one of the men when he went into the farmer's house, and shook hands with him. It is run by electricity, but how it is applied I do not know. I did hear him say where it was built, but I can't remember the name of the place or the name of the inventor. He said that they had been traveling a great deal, and were testing the machine. I was so dumfounded that I could not frame an intelligent question to ask, so you see I can give you but very meager details. One thing I do know, and that is that an airship is an accomplished fact, for I have seen it, and many of my friends have seen it flying in the air."

—Before granting a franchise for the building of a railway to the summit of the Jungfrau, the Swiss Legislature took care to hedge about the privileges it gave with so many conditions, and to demand so material a part of the road's estimated income, that an American syndicate of the Yerkes brand would reject such a contract with derisive scorn. For instance, the company will have no shadow of a right to prevent people from climbing the mountain, if they choose, by other means than the railway, nor can it fence off any portion of the great slope from public access. Articles of scientific or historic interest brought to light in the course of excavating the tunnel become the property of the canton in whose territory they are found. On the completion of the whole or a part of the line the company is required to expend at least 100,000f. in erecting and equipping a permanent observatory on the summit for the purpose of assisting meteorological, tellural, and other forms of physical research; and it must contribute a monthly subscription of 1,000f. toward the expenses of the undertaking. This, in conjunction with a series of meteorological stations at different altitudes along the line, will give Switzerland an observatory of the very first rank. Finally, the Government reserves to itself the right to buy out the company after the lapse of a certain number of years. The legal fare from Scheidegg to the summit is fixed at 40f. There was some opposition to the construction of the line on the ground that it would spoil the beauty of the mountain, but this ceased when it was learned that, except for a very short distance, the road would run underground. As the ascent will be made in 100 minutes, it has been asked whether even persons in good health would not suffer seriously from the sudden change from a comparatively low to an exceedingly high altitude and its diminished atmospheric pressure. Medical authorities answered this question by stating that rarefication of the air, unless accompanied by the effects of exertion and fatigue, will not produce "mountain sickness," and a committee of the Swiss Alpine Club declare themselves to be "perfectly convinced that, given a means of being conveyed to the summit without any kind of muscular exertion, persons in good health and of sound constitution have no evil consequences whatever to fear from a short sojourn on the top of the Jungfrau." For the benefit of delicate persons it is proposed to place a medical man at the Scheidegg station for consultation.

PERSONAL.

—Señor QUESADA, who is the more or less official representative of the Cuban Republic in Washington, while walking about the Capitol with a friend the other day, pointed to the big picture of the landing of COLUMBUS, and asked, "Can you see in that picture the explanation of Spain's cruel and rapacious rule on this continent?" The friend studied for a while, and then said: "I see what you mean. The two Spaniards who have reached the shore are down on their knees, not in prayerful thankfulness to Providence for delivering them from the dangers of the deep and guiding their ships to a new land, but in a scramble for the gold which they think they see in the sands." "That is right," replied the Cuban. "There you have Spain's American motive from the day of COLUMBUS to the present time." This is a fine example of the ease with which prophecy can be read into record, and of the existence of symbolism wherever one chooses to look for it.

—Open war has been declared between the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON, better known as TOM WATSON, and the severely practical person who business manages the organ of Georgia Populism which Mr. WATSON editor in chiefs. The trouble has arisen from the failure of Mr. WATSON to remember that even a silver paper has to come out about once in so often, and that even passionate laudations of unsound money do not write themselves. As a result of this forgetfulness, the one-time rival of Maine's not especially favorite son has been devoting an unconscionable amount of time to the construction of political fences, and frequently has allowed the cry for copy to go unheeded for weeks at a time. The business manager pondered on the situation for a while, and finally drew up a plan of campaign which he condensed into four words—"No editorials, no salary." Mr. WATSON objected to this policy as one derogatory to the dignity of a 16 to 1 statesman fallen temporarily into journalism but recalling and hoping for better days. The objection was noted—and the plan relentlessly carried out. A strangely unsympathetic writer on The Augusta Herald says that "the Populists are looking for Mr. WATSON to slip some kind of a legal spring under the aforesaid business manager and dump him so hard that he will be able to see other stars besides those in the Populist firmament," but as the party leaders sustain the manager, and as his contract gives him power to do whatever he thinks best for the paper's interests, his position would seem to be impregnable.

—Maine's temperance people, or, to be quite accurate, Maine's Prohibitionists, have united for a campaign against FRANK JONES, the great New Hampshire brewer. This is remarkable only because their hostility was excited, not by endeavors on the part of Mr. JONES to sell beer in the theoretically dry State, but by his efforts to turn the attention of Aroostook County farmers to the cultivation of a crop more profitable than potatoes. Some months ago the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture and the State Land Agent went to Mr. JONES and told him that the large quantities of barley which he has been in the habit of importing from Canada might as well be raised on this side of the boundary line, and they asked him to help the Aroostook farmers to start the new industry. The brewer regarded the suggestion as a good one, and he sent into the county many carloads of seed barley, with a man to distribute it properly. Instantly there was a great commotion. The Granges met, passed resolutions denouncing the New Hampshire man, and persuaded many of the farmers to sign pledges to raise nothing for beer-making uses. Temperance organizations and religious conferences took similar action, and ministers preached sermons against JONES and his beer. So the barley scheme has fallen through, much to the satisfaction of the Canadians, and the Maine farmers have returned to the culture of potatoes, mildly hopeful that consciousness of virtue will make up for the loss of beer-moistened but eminently useful greenbacks. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question, and the Maine papers are taking care that none of it remains unsaid.

CURRENT NOTES.

The City of Baltimore is called upon to pay $220,319 as interest on municipal loans on May 1.

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The first Tuesday in May is henceforth to be Arbor Day in Rhode Island by legislative enactment. In many States the selection of the day or days (some States have two) is left to the Governor.

* * *

The claim is made for New Hampshire by one of its sons that it is the only State of the original thirteen in which no man ever perished on its soil by the act of a public enemy of his country, other than Indians.

* * *

Gov. Powers of Maine has ordered an election to be held in the Third District of that State on the third Monday, the 21st day of June next, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of the Hon. Seth L. Milliken.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's friends in Richmond expect him to return home from Cuba about the middle of June. He may not return to his post again, but they say he will not be a candidate for Governor of Virginia in any circumstances whatever.

* * *

The Alpha Delta Phi is about to include among its chapters one at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Its members will come to this city and be initiated here May 11. The annual convention of the fraternity is to be held this year with the Brown University Chapter at Providence, R. I.

* * *

Col. Thomas H. Carter has been elected Proctor of the University of Virginia, to succeed the late Major Peyton. He will also be Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings. He had a good record in the Confederate Army, and since the war has been Railroad Commissioner of Virginia and one of the three arbitrators of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman delivered on Sunday his farewell sermon as pastor of the Second Universalist Church of Baltimore, which he has served twenty years. His resignation was tendered several months ago, and he has been made pastor emeritus. He says that he is too broad in his religious views to be confined to any particular denomination, but embraces all of them, his chief aim being to elevate the standard of human society.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO GREECE.

A Correspondent Laments that America Made No Naval Demonstration in Grecian Waters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not felt any inclination toward involving our country in a war with Turkey on the Armenian question, and very little desire that our Government should drop the time-honored old superstition called the Monroe doctrine, to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, but I do most sincerely wish that, as a great, free Nation, we had made an armed naval demonstration in Grecian waters when the ships of three great powers lay idly by, while one of their number fired on helpless Greeks.

There is much "in a name," and perhaps more in that of Greece than in that of any other land, not even excepting that narrow strip of sea and land, for which the Netherlanders fought so heroically, of which either tradition or history has left us any account.

For many centuries Greece was the home of all arts—poetry, prose, architecture, and sculpture—while her sailors furnished themes for her poets and her soldiers for her historians, her orators were as numerous as the ships which carried the Greeks to the siege of Troy, and her laws were models on which those of other lands were founded.

If we look at a beautiful statue, we involuntarily glance backward into the far distant past to wonder how it would compare with those of Phidias and Praxiteles; a noble building—we look in imagination at the Parthenon; if we read Milton, Shakespeare, Dante, or Scott, we hear the "wine-deep waves" as they beat against "black-prowed" ships of Ulysses, while our soldiers and sailors seek to emulate the deeds of the heroes, either real or mythical, which fired their hearts in their student days. To our jurists the names of Aristides and Pericles are still household words, and her philosophers were more original and quite as profound as those of more modern times, if not quite so critical.

What would our art museums have been if Greece had not been?

I think that we should, considering the immense debt which we owe her, protest in the name of justice, humanity, and religion against any part of her being ever again subjected to Moslem rule.

ALICE A. JOHNSON DILL.
Prescott, Wis., April 16, 1897.

THE REFORM CLUB BANQUET.

Virginian Liked the Speeches and Admired the Men at Dinner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot say how much pleasure it afforded me to read the account of the Reform Club banquet in New York. Here were men who were friends of their country. Here was heard the true "vox populi." So long as America can boast of such men we need have no fear of its future. I only wish I owned a few thousand United States bonds, in order to prove my faith. You can rest assured I would not have the trouble of selling them out. I think the speeches delivered at that banquet ought to be made up into a pamphlet and distributed throughout the country gratis.

Down in our section, for instance, it is universally thought that Jefferson and Jackson were silver men. Poor old Jefferson! what a great deal he has had to stand sponsor for lately. If he were still alive he would be astonished at his godchildren. But he would be expected to give each of them a "silver mug" all the same.

This is fame—to be made use of as a sort of clothesline for posterity to hang their rags upon. M. F. BARLOW.
Charlottesville, Va., April 26, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Afflicted Boston.

The prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Boston approaches an epidemic. It is about the only place in the world where a disease with such a name could be understood by children and become popular with all classes.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Better Excuse Than Some.

Nell—Flora's going on the stage."
Belle—I didn't know she had any talent.
Nell—She hasn't, but her aunt, the great actress, has died, and left Flora her entire wardrobe.—Philadelphia Record.

The Erudite Boston Cabman.

The Fare—Driver, shall we catch the train?
Driver—Not if it has much of a start of us.—Boston Transcript.

The Trouble with the Numbers.

"I have heard," said the pensive-looking girl, "that poets naturally speak in numbers."

"Yes," replied her father. "The trouble is that the numbers never have any dollar marks in front of them."—Washington Star.

Valiant Noncombatants.

Observe how many people there are in Athens who would have managed things differently and beaten the Turks if they had been given the opportunity.—Philadelphia North American.

COLUMBIA'S LAMENT FOR GEN. GRANT.

I.

Wreath ye the laurel with cypress and myrtle,
And low let them droop o'er the warrior's tomb,
For the sheen of his glory with lustre immortal,
My name and my garland will ever illume.

II.

Take ye that sword, all untarnishedly gleaming,
As gift from the giver of justice and right;
Grieved Liberty pointed the course of its beaming,
And followed triumphant its path thro' the fight.

III.

Yes, beloved chieftain, when danger hung o'er me,
How oft 'neath its clouds has it marshaled its clan—
How oft like the lightning it rent them before me
And flash'd in the onset afar in the van.

IV.

Lowly I'll lay thee—but oft our proud story
Thy fame will emblazon like yonder bright sky,
And shed round my banners a halo of glory
Till honor and valor and liberty die.

CLARENCE CARY.

ENTERTAINED BY THE CZAR

Emperor Francis Joseph the Guest of the Imperial Family of Russia.

MOST CORDIALLY RECEIVED

Met at the Railroad Station and Escorted to the Winter Palace—A Banquet in Which Both the Emperors Exchanged Toasts.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The Imperial train, having on board Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Archduke Otto, Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and their suites, arrived here to-day.

The Czar, the Grand Dukes, and the principal State officials met the Imperial party at the railroad station, where a guard of honor of the Kexholm Grenadiers, of which regiment Emperor Francis Joseph is honorary Colonel, was drawn up on the platform. After cordial greetings had been exchanged, the two Emperors, Grand Dukes, and the suites drove to the Anitchkoff Palace, escorted by two squadrons of cavalry.

At the Anitchkoff Palace the Emperors visited the Dowager Empress of Russia and thence went to the Winter Palace, heartily cheered by the crowds assembled. On reaching the Winter Palace, where Emperor Francis Joseph will be quartered during his stay here, a salute of thirty-one guns was fired.

The weather was magnificent.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has conferred high decorations upon several of the Russian Grand Dukes and Ministers of State. He has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas Honorary Commander of a Hungarian regiment.

This evening the Czar received Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, who had previously conferred with Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. Later his Majesty entertained the Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Goluchowski, Count Muravieff, and M. de Witte, together with the Foreign Ambassadors, at a banquet in the Winter Palace. Two hundred and twenty-three guests were present.

The two Emperors occupied the central position at the table, which was arranged in the form of a horseshoe, and toasted each other amid great enthusiasm. The floral display was very elaborate, and the magnificent plate of the Russian Imperial House was used for the service.

The Czar, in toasting the Emperor Francis Joseph, said:

"We are greatly rejoiced at the presence of your Majesty among us. I feel impelled to thank you for this fresh proof of the sincere friendship which unites us. Our friendship is strengthened by the community of our views and principles, which aim to assure to our peoples all the benefits of peace. Your Majesty is aware of the warm sentiments I entertain for you and of the very special value I place upon the complete solidarity between us in pursuit of this great aim. I drink to the health of your Majesty, the health of the Empress, and of the whole imperial family."

The Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to the Czar, said:

"I am deeply touched by this hearty and warm greeting and by the many attentions we have received since we crossed the border of your State. The thought nearest my heart is to express to your Majesty m" warmest and most sincere thanks. I readily see in this kind reception a fresh proof of the close friendship that entwines us, a friendship grounded in sentiments of reciprocal regard and loyalty, which constitute for our peoples a powerful and sure guarantee of peace and prosperity. I shall aways consider myself happy in being able to count upon your support; and, with a firm conviction that the success of our joint efforts is assured, I drink to the health of your Majesty and the imperial family."

Both speeches were delivered in French. All the guests who were the recipients of newly conferred orders wore the decorations, Count Goluchowski wearing the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, which the Emperor Nicholas personally gave him during an audience immediately preceding the banquet.

The two Emperors conversed with animation while the function was in progress. A reception followed, at which the Czar conversed at length with the Austrian Ambassador and Count Goluchowski with Baron Beck. The Emperor Francis Joseph confined his conversation almost exclusively to Count Muravieff and the other Russian Ministers.

The Palace was beautifully illuminated.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS IS DEAD.

The Explosion on London's Underground Road Believed to Have Been Planned.

LONDON, April 27.—One of the victims of the explosion which occurred yesterday afternoon while a train filled with men from the city was making its usual stop at the Aldersgate Station of the Underground Railroad, is dead.

Experts have determined that the explosion was caused by a high explosive placed in one of the cars. It is generally believed that the affair was a carefully planned outrage, though its object is unknown, unless it was merely to create general havoc. One first-class carriage was completely wrecked, the glass roof of the station was blown out, the platform was strewn with débris, many of the gas lights in the waiting rooms and on the platform were extinguished, and a general panic ensued.

The occupants of the damaged car were lying about maimed and bleeding. Ten of the injured were removed to hospitals. A number of persons who were standing on the platform were also hurt. It was at first believed that the explosion was the result of a collection of gas.

PRINCE AUGUST OF BADEN DEAD.

President of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy.

CARLSRUHE, April 27.—Prince Louis William August of Baden, brother of the Grand Duke of Baden, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

He was born here in 1829, was a General of Prussian infantry, and President of the First Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was married, in 1863, to the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

POLICY OF THE TRANSVAAL.

A Motion Urging Moderation and Conciliation Adopted.

CAPE TOWN, April 27.—The motion introduced in the Parliament of Cape Colony on April 16, urging the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions, amended to read that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London Convention and the redress of the genuine grievances of the Uitlanders, and further amended deprecating the intervention of any foreign power in any dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, was adopted to-day by a vote of 41 to 32.

The Government supporters voted with the majority, but Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier, voted against it.

A NEW YACHT TO BE BUILT.

She Will Compete for the Queen's and the America's Cup.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Belfast, published this afternoon, says that inquiries made tend to confirm previous information to the effect that a yacht is about to be built in Ireland to compete not only for the Queen's Cup, but for the America's Cup.

The yacht is to be built by a syndicate, including Mr. Gustav W. Wolff, Member of Parliament for East Belfast, and a member of the Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff; the Marquis of Dufferin, who was recently British Ambassador at Paris; the Marquis of Londonderry, and Major Sharman Crawford. The new racer will probably be built in Hilditch's yards, at Carrickfergus, and she will fly the flag of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, of which the Marquis of Dufferin is Commodore.

DR. PETERS DENOUNCED.

A Lively Session of the German Reichstag Yesterday.

BERLIN, April 27.—In the Reichstag today, during the debate on the budget of the German Protectorates, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, referring to the trial of Dr. Peters, the former African Commissioner, who was sentenced on Saturday last to dismissal from the Imperial service and to pay the costs of his trial on charges of grossly abusing his authority, hanging, whipping, and otherwise ill treating the natives in his jurisdiction, said that the result justified his criticism of the conduct of Dr. Peters. Herr Bebel further expressed regret at the fact that Lieut. Prehmann was not tried in conjunction with Dr. Peters, and attacked Dr. Kayser, the Director of the Colonial Office, who appointed Dr. Peters.

Dr. Von Boetticher, the Minister of the Interior, declared that the disciplinary inquiry in the case had not yet been concluded, and if, in the course of the proceedings against Dr. Peters, evidence developed justifying criminal prosecution, the Public Prosecutor would undoubtedly do his duty, as everybody was indignant at the acts of Dr. Peters.

Dr. Von Boetticher then called upon Herr Bebel to confine himself to the subject under discussion, and not to attack a meritorious official like Dr. Kayser, who was not present to defend himself.

WANTS AN IMPORT DUTY.

But the House of Commons Votes the Motion Down Without Division.

LONDON, April 27.—Sir Charles E. Howard Vincent, Conservative and Fair Trader, member for the Central Division of Sheffield, moved in the House of Commons today that, in view of the great increase in the imports of foreign manufactured articles and the consequent loss of employment to working people in this country, such goods should pay a toll of 10 per cent., the proceeds to be devoted to a fund for providing pensions for deserving helpless persons over sixty-five years of age.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House and First Lord of the Treasury, replied. He said it was dangerous to admit a resolution to protect manufacturers without also protecting husbandry. Besides, he added, much could be said in favor of Great Britain's simple fiscal system, while the question of old-age pensions was premature.

The motion of Sir Charles E. Howard Vincent was eventually negatived without a division.

Turkish Murderers Sentenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Turkish authorities have condemned to death the murderers of the agent who was distributing the British and American relief funds at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey.

Baroness Aberdare Dead.

LONDON, April 27.—Norah Creina Blanche Bruce, Baroness Aberdare, widow of the First Baron Aberdare, is dead. She was a daughter of the late Gen. Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K. C. B.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, April 27.—It is feared that the French steamer Henri, bound from Swansea for Marseilles, has been lost with thirty of her crew. The Henri was a steamer of 1,203 tons.

LIMA, April 27.—Seven experienced American gold miners, who have just arrived here from San Francisco, will start to-morrow for the gold mines of Carabaya, in the Department of Puno.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS.

One Killed and Twelve Injured by the Misplacement of a Switch at Fairbanks, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 27.—Train wreckers last night threw the switch at Fairbanks, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, twenty miles north of here, and the south-bound passenger train ran into it, causing a smash-up of the forward coaches and the derailment of the others.

One person was killed and twelve were injured.

The dead:

H. S. GOLDBERG of Houston.

The injured:

J. D. CARTER, Sartis; contusions on body.
J. CORNELIUS, Matagorda; badly bruised.
ANTON DIEHL of Houston; badly bruised.
W. C. DUVAL, Houston; bruised on head and body.
WALTER GILES, porter; back injured.
Mrs. H. A. GOLDBERG, Houston; leg and body bruised.
H. PAUL GORGIE, head and leg bruised.
M. J. JACOBS, Brenham; lacerations on head.
CHARLES McCARTHY of Wellborn; leg broken.
—— MILBUR; bruised.
DEAN TOMPKINS of Dallas; head and body bruised.
Dr. E. C. WINN of Sherman; back and leg.

M. Goldberg was found about 200 feet from where the coach in which he was riding stopped. He was lying in the ditch, and died within thirty minutes. He was thrown through the window of the car.

Three attempts at wrecking have been frustrated at this place within the last year. This time the bolts of the switching apparatus had been removed so that the rails were left loose, though they remained in their places.

GEN. WEYLER BACK IN HAVANA.

He Returns to Bid Farewell to His Son, Who Is Going to Spain to Study for the Military.

HAVANA, April 27.—Captain General Weyler has arrived here. He left Santa Clara on Sunday with his staff and a squadron of the Pizarro regiment, proceeding by land to Sagua, where he embarked on board the Spanish gunboat Pizarro, and arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Captain General's visit to this city is for the purpose of despatching mail to Spain and to bid farewell to his son, Fernando Weyler, who is going home in order to study for a military career.

ASHORE IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Five Vessels Driven Aground by the Storm of Monday.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 27.—During the storm yesterday and last night on the lake five vessels at the eastern end of Lake Ontario went aground or ashore, all loaded heavily with grain. This morning another went ashore.

The mammoth steel steamer Rosedale was driven ashore in the narrows of the St. Lawrence, just below Clayton. Four barges loaded with 100,000 bushels of grain, from Kingston for Montreal, ran ashore at Johnston's Light, and one sank in 100 feet of water.

The others are aground and half filled with water. The steel steamer Bannockburn, laden with 60,000 bushels of corn, ran on the rocks near Snake Island Light, about nine miles from Kingston.

Lake captains received official notice this morning that the Lachine Canal would be opened on Saturday. Many boats which have been waiting for this order will leave for Montreal that day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, April 27.—Fire to-day at 172 Tremont Street caused $15,000 damage to the millinery goods stock of Frank P. Pingree & Co.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2.—The woolen plant owned by Chauncey Pike, at Millward, Charlton, was burned to-day. Loss not known.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., April 27.—The building containing the filler and paint department of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000.

MAYFIELD, N. Y., April 27.—Millroy's Hall, Charles Jackson's saloon, and W. H. Manzer's dwelling and barn were destroyed by fire to-day, and three dwellings were damaged. Loss, $10,000.

Plant Line.
S. S. Olivette sails from Boston every Saturday noon for Halifax, and S. S. Halifax every Tuesday noon for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown. Boston office, 290 Washington St.—Adv.

HARRY CASSIN STILL IN JAIL.

The President and Vice President of His Banking Company Engage in a Fight.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—All the financial institutions with which Harry A. Cassin, the defaulting cashier of the Georgia Loan, Savings, and Banking Company was connected seem to have been marked out by fate. The management of both the banking company and the United States Bond Company are closely related to the Washington Loan and Investment Company, and to-day a receiver was granted for that corporation.

The failure of this concern will be felt over the entire country, as it had active correspondents everywhere. Cassin is still in jail, on account of his failure to secure $25,000 bail.

An all-night meeting of the Board of Directors of the banking company terminated in a brisk personal combat between President Gress and Vice President Dorsey. The latter accused Gress of negligence of the bank's affairs. When Gress denounced him as a liar, and was immediately knocked down by Judge Dorsey. The son of the President, Morgan Gress, has filed allegations against his father of borrowing several sums, once as much as $15,000, on insufficient security.

A scramble is being made among those responsible for the debts of all three corporations to secure themselves against loss, among which are some of Atlanta's most prominent citizens. There will be a special hearing of the case to-morrow.

CAREER OF GEORGE V. GRESS.

Interested in Many Financial Schemes in Atlanta.

George V. Gress has been interested in a number of financial schemes in Atlanta. He has always aspired to become one of the prominent citizens in the place. He ran for the Common Council three years ago, and was defeated by an overwhelming majority. He first came into notice in Atlanta when he bought all of the animals of a stranded circus and presented them to the city to form the nucleus of a zoological garden. The lot was established in a house built for the purpose in Grant Park, near Atlanta, and was known as the Gress Zoo.

Gress was afterward elected a member of the Park Board. This is the only office he ever held. In addition to being interested in the Georgia Savings, Loan and Banking Company, he was President of the United States Bond Company, and of the Georgia Pine Lumber Company. He owns extensive pineries in the southern part of Georgia. He employs convict labor on all of them. His main camp is at Kramer, Ga. It was at Kramer, in Gress's camp, that the notorious Lord Berseford, alias Sidney Lascelles, the forger, served a term of years for forgery, and cheating and swindling. His family has never moved in the best Atlanta society.

He has two sons—Morgan and Hart Gress. It was his eldest son, Morgan, who applied for a receiver before Judge Lumpkin for the Georgia Savings, Loan and Banking Company. Gress has for the past eighteen months spent a great deal of his time in New York. About eighteen months ago he became interested in an invention of a man named Moore, who was a mechanic attached to the Kimball House in Atlanta.

The invention was an improvement on the phonograph, whereby five cylinders could be placed in a machine instead of one. He formerly had an office at 1,395 Broadway, but left there several weeks ago. He and Moore disagreed and dissolved partnership. It is thought that he has left New York to attend the Centennial Exposition at Nashville, Tenn.

SOME HISTORIC CANNON.

Chicago Man Learns of Them in a Paris Curio Catalogue.

CHICAGO, April 27.—President E. G. Mason of the Chicago Historical Society, learned by a catalogue of some historical curios in Paris of the existence of an old manuscript which tells about what are presumably the first cannon ever brought to the State of Illinois.

Mr. Mason would like to procure the cannon, and he has written to France to secure the documentary evidence regarding them.

The document was written by Gen. Aubrey, who was the Governor General of Illinois during the French and Indian war. He commanded Fort Duquesne. On the burning of the fort Gen. Aubrey moved the cannon to Illinois.

MERRY GUARDSMEN IN A BOX.

An Ohio Militia Party Adds to the Bill at the Olympia.

Hammerstein's Olympia was crowded to the door last night, and at 9 o'clock it became necessary to stop the selling of tickets to the music hall. Some members of the Ohio National Guard insisted on expressing their approval of the programme by much loud cheering. They sat in a private box and emphasized their pleasure by waving aloft one of their flags.

When a sedate old gentleman in the parquet was struck on his bald pate with a slipper kicked off by one of the four "unsophistocated cousins" in "Great New York" he turned quite red and tried to look as if he didn't consider the matter a personal compliment at all.

After the Music Hall performance the crowd went up to the Roof Garden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new comic opera "1999" will finish the season at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and open next season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Henry Clay Barnabee and Jessie Bartlett Davis will sing at the concert to be given by Victor Herbert at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night.

A benefit performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" will be given at the Broadway Theatre May 3 for Edward Fletcher and John W. Hughes, Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, respectively, of that house.

Horace McVicker resigned his position as business manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Mr. McVicker will probably be associated with William Parry of the Metropolitan Opera House in the production of light opera at Manhattan Beach this Summer. The season will open July 26.

Louis Mann will act the rôle of the head waiter in Sardou's "Divorçons," which will be given by Mrs. Fiske at a matinée performance May 4 for the benefit of the maternity free-bed fund of the Hahnemann Hospital. Max Freeman, who originated the rôle in English in New York, was to have appeared in the part, but he will not be in the city on that date.

The theatres last night were, with three exceptions, well attended. None, however, was overcrowded. At Daly's "The Circus Girl" attracted an exceptionally large house, and the operettas and musical pieces at the Casino, Herald Square, Knickerbocker, and Broadway Theatres were all well favored. At the other theatres, including the "continuous performance" houses, the attendance was large. Sorma attracted a crowded house at the Irving Place Theatre, where Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, and friends occupied boxes. Koster & Bial's and Hammerstein's Olympia were packed.

Al Hayman will sail on the Paris to-day for Europe. He will be accompanied by Police Commissioner Moses Gunst of San Francisco. Mr. Hayman will spend several weeks in Carlsbad and return to New York the first week in July. Mr. Charles Frohman, who is at present in London, is looking for a suitable theatre for Olga Nethersole, who will play there eight weeks. Miss Nethersole will be married some time in June in London, where, after a provincial tour, she will lease a theatre and produce her own plays. She will return to this country the season after next and make a tour under her own management. The Gattis, owners of the Adelphi Theatre and Gatti's restaurant, are interested in the London production of the Frohman-Hayman syndicate.

Sisters of St. Dominick Sanitarium.

The Sisters of St. Dominick, whose headquarters are at the corner of Graham and Montrose Avenues, Williamsburg, have purchased from the Talmage estate 1,172 acres of land at Forestburg, Sullivan County, in this State, and intend using it for a sanitarium. The first building completed will be used for convalescing patients from St. Catharine's Hospital in Williamsburg and cases of consumption where there is a possibility of a cure being effected. The order now owns St. Catharine's Hospital in Williamsburg and has over twenty schools in Brooklyn and two in New York.

A SNOWSTORM UP THE STATE.

It Continued All Day in the Catskills, Threatening Much Damage to Fruits.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 27.—The sudden cold snap creates much alarm among the Central Hudson fruit growers to-night. It has been snowing in the Catskills all day. The mountains are white and the mercury is falling. A severe frost is expected. Blossoms of the cherry, plum, and peach and currant are now out and are easily injured. Some of the Lower Ulster orchardists will keep smudge fires burning among their trees all night to avert the frost, which is certain unless the present gale abates.

MALONE, N. Y., April 27.—It snowed all last night and up to 10 o'clock this morning. About eight inches of snow fell. Milkmen this morning made their rounds with sleighs instead of wagons.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., April 27.—This section was visited last night by a hard snowstorm. There were also bad frosts. Trees were budded and grass was exceptionally advanced for this time of the year. Much damage is certain to result, and if another frost comes to-night the damage to meadows will be very severe.

GENESEO, N. Y., April 27.—The mercury at 6 o'clock this morning in the Genesee Valley was down four degrees below freezing. A gale with occasional showers during the night, however, has prevented any damage to the peach and apple crop, which promises to be large.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 27.—Since yesterday the temperature has dropped 40 degrees. The cold wave this morning was accompanied by a flurry of snow.

AT THE HOTELS.

William A. E. Moore, London, is at the Savoy.

John Hopewell of Boston is at the Buckingham.

C. P. Treat, Paris; Henry C. Armstrong, Providence; A. J. Orth, Pittsburg, and E. H. Lemay, Montreal, are at the Fifth Avenue.

R. S. Baldwin, New Haven; F. P. Fish, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sprague, New Orleans; and Brainard Avery, Washington, are at the Albemarle.

Rear Admiral Bunce, Commander Schouler, and Lieut. Osterhaus of the flagship New York, and W. M. Irwin of the United States Navy are at the Waldorf.

A. Shuman, Boston; Mayor Edgar B. Jewett, Buffalo; Chief of Police James E. Curtis, Buffalo, and Koster Van Voorhart, The Hague, Holland, are at the Netherlands.

Thomas R. Osborne and C. S. Gleed of Topeka, Kan.; J. Frank Aldridge of Chicago, Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, and Barton Sewell of Chicago are at the Holland.

George P. Hardy, Philadelphia, Penn.; Clarence A. Knight, Chicago; J. N. Raymond, Pittsburg; J. Altman, Buffalo; James R. Hynes, St. Louis; R. A. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Judge Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio, and Robert Hurd, St. Paul, are at the Gerlach.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks; Miss Connelly, laces and infant's wear; Miss Foster, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bear, B., Richmond, Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Evoy, carpets; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen Sons, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Cominskey, S., Troy, N. Y.; millinery; Sinclair House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Darlington, Joseph G., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. H. Darlington, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss K. Doerle, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dencker, J., Zanesville, Ohio; dry goods, &c.; 443 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dreyfuss & Brother, Paducah, Ky.; S. Dreyfuss, notions and furnishing goods; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Albert.

Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel Gerlach.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Herrick, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Sheridan, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, dress goods and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Hartley, J. M., Fairmount, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore; E. A. Hecht, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. S. Simpson, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; G. R. Cross represents; Westminster Hotel.

Horne & Ward, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. A. Horne, notions and trimmings; 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Neil, muslin underwear; Miss E. O'Neil, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks and boys' clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Jelenko & Brother, Charleston, West Va.; J. Jelenko, notions; 412 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Katz, L., Braddock, Penn., woolens; Morton House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, notions and fancy goods; 325 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Limon, Simon, & Brother, Columbus, Miss.; L. Loeb, dry goods; Stuart House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mears & Hagan, Scranton, Penn.; M. Hagan, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.

Moores & Winder, Troy, N. Y.; C. H. Moores, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pollock, J., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheimer, notions and fancy goods; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Smith, dry goods, &c.; J. Gray, silks; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. Reilly, ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Vendome.

Williamson & Foster, Lancaster, Penn.; H. S. Williamson, dry goods, cloaks, notions, &c.; A. Zucher represents; Westminster Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Magill, laces and ribbons; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings; Miss J. C. Palmer, represents; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Wildbery, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Wildbery, woolens; Holland House.

To Visit Fort Hancock.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Yale's military company is to be favored with a trip to Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, to inspect the Government works, including the ordnance proving, experimental firing of heavy guns, and other similar features at the fort. Lieut. Murray, military instructor at the University, will take the company down either Wednesday, May 5 or May 12. Both senior academic and scientific military companies will take the trip.

An Arkansas Fence Project.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—Senator Halley of Desha County to-day introduced a bill in the State Senate providing that all fences hereafter constructed in the overflowed district of this State may be built of smooth instead of barbed wire, as the statutes now provide. The fences on at least 1,000,000 acres of ground were washed away in Arkansas by the recent high water. The bill will become a law without opposition.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Frank Smith, who once, it is said, was a bank cashier in New York, and whose parents are wealthy residents of San Francisco, committed suicide to-day in a lodging house in Van Buren Street. He drank carbolic acid.

NEW HAVEN, April 27.—Jesse G. McIntyre, who was convicted last week of manslaughter, his negligence having resulted in the collapse of a building and two deaths, was sentenced to-day to thirty days in jail and fined $500. An appeal will be taken.

POTSDAM, N. Y., April 27.—D. Henry, employed by a farmer named Perkins, near Colton, committed suicide last night. He was discharged by Perkins for beating cattle. He quarreled with Perkins, and threatened to shoot him. He shot himself instead.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—James M. Forest of Arlington secured to-day a verdict of $25,000 against the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company. Forest had his left foot cut off at the West Arlington Station Nov. 26, 1895, a train starting as he was alighting. He brought suit for $40,000.

COL. JESSE PEYTON DEAD

Lived at Haddonfield, N. J., and Was Known as the "Father of Centennials."

POLITICIAN FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Raised Money to Free Clay from Debt—Prominent in the War Times—Projector of the Reunion in Jerusalem in 1900.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 28.—Col. Jesse Peyton, known as the "Father of Centennials," died at his residence here, 247 East Main Street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

He had been ill nearly five months.

He was in his eighty-second year. His wife, two children, and several relatives were with him when he died.

Jesse Enlows Peyton was born Nov. 10, 1815, in Maysville, Nicholas County, Ky. His first employment was in 1836 in a store kept by Rogers & Garrett in Flat Rock, Bourbon County, Ky., at a salary of $50 a year and board. In 1840 he was in the employ of William P. Payne, and it was then he first met Ulysses S. Grant, then of Georgetown, Ohio. Mr. Payne's niece visited her uncle frequently, and the man who afterward became famous as a soldier accompanied her.

Upon these occasions Grant slept with Peyton in the store, and assisted him in the morning in making it look presentable. The Colonel often remarked that the only time he saw a smile on Grant's face was when he asked the General what he thought of those days.

A Friend of Henry Clay.

In 1841 Mr. Peyton landed in Philadelphia carrying letters of introduction written by Henry Clay and other prominent Kentuckians. In that city he made the acquaintance of Morton McMichael, Henry C. Carey, Lones Godey, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and other friends of Mr. Clay. He at once began to seek employment with the result that he accepted a position with the dry goods firm of Gills & Co.

In 1842 he visited Lexington, Ky., and was told by James B. Clay that his father's health was poor and that financial reverses would necessitate the disposal of "Ashland," the Clay homestead.

When Peyton returned to Philadelphia he went among the manufacturers and merchants and raised a fund sufficient to liquidate Mr. Clay's debts. The great Whig leader never knew who the gentlemen were that contributed the money.

In 1854 Peyton retired from the dry goods business and became interested in coal lands in what is now West Virginia. In this enterprise he associated with him Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Pierrepont, and other New Yorkers.

Col. Peyton went before the Legislature of Virginia and asked for an appropriation of $60,000 to assist in the work of development. This was voted to the company.

Returning to Philadelphia he took a lively interest in politics. He worked hard to secure the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency. In January, 1860, he visited the South and had lengthy interviews with many prominent men of that section regarding the secession movement. At the request of President Lincoln he visited Kentucky to do what he could to induce that Commonwealth to hold in place in the Union. He was told by some of the old men of the State to go home and let Kentucky alone.

Served in the Army.

When he returned North he carried a letter from Major Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, with authority to equip a regiment in New Jersey for service in Kentucky. When he delivered the letter to Gov. Olden of New Jersey he was informed that the State quota was made up.

In 1861 Col. Young recruited a regiment, and upon the suggestion of Secretary of War Cameron Jesse E. Peyton became Quartermaster. His was the first regiment of cavalry that reached Washington after the outbreak of the war.

He never saw actual service, but fitted out Young's Kentucky Cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania and paid all expenses out of his private purse. As he lost the papers in the case he could not make either a legal claim against the United States Government or the State of Pennsylvania.

He always maintained he was the original Andrew Johnson man, and that he suggested the Tennesseean's nomination for Vice President to Thurlow Weed at Albany while at breakfast.

Philadelphia Centennial.

It was in 1865 that the Centennial suggested itself to him. He was in Richmond, Va., in that year, and the outlook seemed so gloomy that he thought a reunion of all the old American families in Philadelphia in 1876 would have an excellent effect in cementing the differences then existing between the North and South.

He subsequently conferred with the descendants of each of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They thought the scheme feasible and advised him to go ahead and see what he could do. He visited the principal cities and different State Legislatures, and succeeded in having the matter pushed to a successful conclusion.

He also suggested the centennial anniversary of Bunker Hill, and advised that it be followed by a celebration at Yorktown, Va.

At a meeting of the committee of the Governors of the original thirteen States in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4, 1889, to prepare a proper memorial to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of American independence and the first century of constitutional government, Gov. Green of New Jersey presided.

It was at this time that Col. Peyton acquired the title of "Centennial Father," Lieut. Gov. Jones of New York applying the term to him when he presented the Colonel a handsomely engrossed book containing the signatures of a number of prominent New Yorkers.

His Jerusalem Enterprise.

Col. Peyton always considered his Jerusalem enterprise the greatest effort of his life. It was to be a reunion of "the human family in Jerusalem" in 1900. Considerable opposition manifested itself when the matter was first suggested, many prominent Hebrews declaring it would be a tacit acknowledgment of Christianity. Peyton, however, succeeded in overcoming these objections, and a company was formed, stock issued, and many of the most energetic boomers of the scheme were among those who first strenuously opposed it.

In politics the Colonel was an ardent Republican, although he supported Tilden for the Presidency in 1876. In 1845 he was married to Jane Peterson of Philadelphia, who gave him three children—Jennie, now Mrs. Charles H. Hillman of Haddonfield; Harry J., in Texas, and John P. of Haddonfield. Forty years ago he erected a residence at 247 East Main Street, Haddonfield, where he breathed his last.

Death of Douglas A. Levien.

Douglas A. Levien died last night at his home, 1,037 Madison Avenue, from grip and complications. Mr. Levien was well known as a newspaper man, and for a quarter of a century had been an editorial writer on several newspapers. He was about seventy-five years old.

When a young man Mr. Levien went to Westfield, in Chautauqua County, this State, and started a newspaper called The Westfield Messenger. Ten years later he went to Buffalo and became the editor in chief of The Courier in that city. From there he went to Albany, becoming editor in chief of The Albany Statesman. He later took charge of The Albany Atlas and Argus, which newspaper was at that time one of the leading Democratic organs of the State. He was also agent of The Associated Press, as he had also been when in Buffalo, and attended to all legislative matters. He was an intimate friend of Horatio Seymour when the latter was Governor, and was appointed by him Military Secretary. Mr. Levien eventually came to this city and accepted the place of political editor of The New York Herald. When The Evening Telegram was started he was made its editor in chief. When Mr. Pulitzer assumed control of The World Mr. Levien was called to that newspaper, and he was there ever since.

CAPT. ROMEYN'S DEFENSE.

He Makes a Statement to the Court-martial at Fort McPherson—Why He Struck O'Brien.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—The close of the defense in the court-martial of Capt. Henry Romeyn of the Fifth Infantry, at Fort McPherson, to-day, was marked by a long, straightforward, and dignified statement from the accused, made under oath, reasserting the position he had taken in the beginning and recounting again in plain terms the allegations he had made derogatory to the character of the wife of Lieut. O'Brien.

He said he acted rather as a father protecting the honor of his daughter than as a soldier defending his own honor. He reviewed the charges against him and pleaded his justification in the following language.

"I made the statement that Dr. Taylor would not permit his daughter to visit the O'Briens because I knew it was true. It is also true that I warned Mr. Bennett to avoid Mrs. O'Brien, because I knew from the ostracism which she met with here and her conduct with Lieut. Bamford that she was a dangerous woman. So disgusted was I with Lieut. Bamford's conduct, dancing attendance on Mrs. O'Brien and spending all of his time with her to the neglect of my sick daughter, to whom he was engaged, that I ordered him out of my house as fast as God would let him go.

"O'Brien's tone and action on the parade ground were insulting, and I slapped him in the mouth to stop his talk.

"When Bamford asked for my daughter's hand I told him that he would have to explain some very mysterious conduct both here and in the city, but at my daughter's pleading I gave a reluctant consent to the engagement.

"Through all of this O'Brien has posed as a domestic martyr while he has neglected his wife and permitted another to take his place."

At the end of Capt. Romeyn's statement the court adjourned until to-morrow morning. Lieut. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, and Lieut. Bamford will in all likelihood be called by the Judge Advocate in rebuttal.

A VIRGINIA BANK ASSIGNS.

Hard Times Given as the Cause of the Failure—Assets Enough to Pay All Claims.

NORFOLK, Va., April 27.—Business circles were startled to-night by the news of the assignment of N. Burruss, Son & Co., one of the most prominent and widely known firms in the South.

A deed was filed at 7 o'clock, transferring to Judge Theodore S. Garnett, assignee, all properties held by Capt. Burruss individually, or as a firm, to secure creditors. The liabilities amount to between $30,000 and $350,000, and the assets are stated by the firm to be $400,000 available, with nominal assets much more. It is stated that the bank will pay out even, and this is probably true, as most of the property transferred is valuable city real estate. In addition to this there is a large amount of personal property. The assignee is instructed to wind up the business at once.

Capt. Burruss gives as the cause of the failure hard times and a great demand for money. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars have been withdrawn from the bank since July 1, and, though offers of assistance were received from numerous other banks, at home and abroad, including a sixty-thousand-dollar offer from Richmond, it was deemed best for the protection of the depositors, as well as the firm, to assign at once.

The bank was established in 1864 and did an immense business. It was considered one of the most substantial institutions of the sort in the country. It is the largest bank failure here since the noted Bain Bank broke over a decade ago. It is impossible at present to estimate the effect it will have upon business here.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Tuttle—Guertin.

Miss Florence Guertin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Albert Guertin, and Frank Day Tuttle were married on Monday, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, Brooklyn. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Downey, the new pastor of St. John's Church.

The pulpit and choir loft were almost hidden in a mass of dark-green foliage, with a background of palms and decorations of Easter lilies and hydrangeas. The bride was escorted by her father and attended by two nephews, Master Francis S. Sherry, Jr., and Master Pierre Guertin. Her gown was of white satin, covered with tulle. Instead of a veil she wore a white Gainsborough hat, with trimmings of plumes, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley.

The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Winthrop M. Tuttle. The ushers were F. U. Gregory, Henry Iverson, F. T. Hill, A. R. Fish, W. Robinson, S. Vickers, M. Lyons, and W. Chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle will make an extended tour of California, and on their return will live for a while at 2 Monroe Street.

Van Studdiford—Quivey.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Miss Gracia Quivey, (Gracia Quive of the Bostonians,) daughter of Robert Quivey of North Manchester, Ind., was married to Charles D. Van Studdiford of St. Louis to-day. The ceremony was performed in the parlors of the house of the Holy Name Cathedral by the Rev. Father Nathan Mooney. Only a few relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties were present.

After a wedding luncheon at the Auditorium Annex, Mr. and Mrs. Van Studdiford accompanied Mr. Quivey to the bride's old home, where a reception was held this evening.

Penfield—Walker.

Miss Jennie Judd Walker, daughter of Major C. A. Walker, was married last evening in the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, to Edward Penfield, the artist. A reception was given at the home of the bride, 156 West Seventy-seventh Street, in the evening. Miss Bessie Wells was maid of honor, and Miss Laura Penfield, Miss Sherwood, Miss Florence Jacman, and Miss Mary Barnhurst were bridesmaids. W. A. Penfield, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Sidenberg—Samson.

Miss Edna Emily Samson, daughter of Felix Samson, of 10 East Sixtieth Street, was married to George Monroe Sidenberg last evening at her home by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil. The maid of honor was Miss Ada Samson, a sister of the bride. The best man was Alfred S. Sidenberg, a brother of the bridegroom.

Sloss Iron and Steel Company.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 27.—The Sloss Iron and Steel Company, the second largest iron and coal producer in the South, held its annual meeting to-day. The following Directors were elected: E. W. Rucker and Soloman Haas, Birmingham; Joseph Bryan and E. D. Christian, Richmond; J. C. Maben, W. H. Goadby, W. E. Strong, Henry Mortimer, and John A. Rutherford, New York. Mr. Mortimer is the only new man. The Directors will elect officers to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4 A. M.—372 West Street; Joseph Grassmuck; damage, $1,000.
1 P. M.—99 West Houston Street; Samuel Carral; damage slight.
4 P. M.—331 Columbus Avenue; C. T. Keck; damage, $10.
4:35 P. M.—25 Clinton Place; A. Schowinsky; damage, $1,000.
4:40 P. M.—142 Amsterdam Avenue; Louis Schlessinger; damage, $100.
5:40 P. M.—105 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; occupant unknown; damage, $10.
5:35 P. M.—231 West Sixty-second Street; Charles Martoine; damage, $5.
6:45 P. M.—59 Willett Street; occupant unknown; no damage.
7:20 P. M.—163 East Sixtieth Street; R. G. Masko; damage, $500.
8:05 P. M.—241 Monroe Street; Abraham Haueman; damage slight.
9:30 P. M.—Fifty-seventh Street and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; California Asphalt Company; damage, $1,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Why suffer from corns when HINDERCORNS removes them so easily? 15 cts. at druggists'. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The new effect in a high-banded collar.

A.—Carpet Cleaning.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

Carpet Cleaning. J. & W. Williams, 353 West 54th St. Telephone call, 366 38th St.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Sunday, April 25, at Hotel Majestic, Ricke, wife of the late David H. Arnold, in her 70th year.

Funeral from the residence of Nathan Erlanger, 53 East 64th St., Wednesday, April 28, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FORDICK.—On Monday, April 26, at his residence, 31 West 36th St., Charles B. Fordick, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation on Thursday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot after the service for Woodlawn Cemetery.

HAVEMEYER.—At his residence, No. 244 Madison Av., N. Y., Monday morning, April 26, Theodore A. Havemeyer.

Funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday, April 29, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JEWETT.—On Sabbath morning, April 25, Zaidel, daughter of Rev. Dr. A. D. Lawrence Jewett and the late Elizabeth Hall Jewett, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Dickinson.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at 22 East 54th St.

Washington (D. C.) and New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

LITTLE.—On April 24, 1897, Charles C. Little.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from St. John's Church, Larchmont, N. Y., Wednesday, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RUSSEL.—On Saturday, April 24, 1897, Hilah E. Russel, daughter of the late Abraham, Jr., and Sarah Russel.

Funeral services at late residence, 121 Washington Place, Wednesday, 28th, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, April 27, Josephine M. Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Mather and Henrietta M. Smith.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROTTER.—At her residence, 124 East 30th St., April 27, 1897, Sarah H., the wife of the late Sansom W. Trotter, and daughter of the late Jonathan Patterson of Philadelphia.

Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested no flowers be sent.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALTES, Herman	332 E. Houston St.	29	25
ARNOLD, Ricke	Hotel Majestic	69	25
ALESSO, Nunzia	80 Stanton St.	1	27
BOYLE, Mary	641 Water St.	43	26
BRENNER, Sol	617 10th Av.	70	26
BATTERSON, Imogene	9 W. 65th St.	78	26
CAPITANO, Giuseppe	Ellis Island	8	25
COLON, Elizabeth	103 W. 14th St.	33	26
COSTE, Marie	121 W. 25th St.	40	26
COGSWELL, Charles	143d St. and Amsterdam Av.	11	26
DAVIS, David	143 Madison St.	1	27
DEVINE, Agnes	337 E. 59th St.	1	26
DUMAS, Peter	482 E. 133d St.	40	25
DARR, Ann	824 Columbus Av.	78	25
DUCKART, Jacob	72 W. 88th St.	60	25
DUPONT, Hippolite	West Hoboken	52	24
DRIEBOLD, Auguste	1,819 2d Av.	35	26
FITZPATRICK, Catharine	1 Sheriff St.	54	25
FOX, Cassie J.	St. Nicholas Av. and 124th St.	38	26
FREEMAN, Hannah J.	317 W. 41st.	45	25
FRISTER, Eliza	1,629 Avenue A	26	26
FOSDICK, Charles B.	31 W. 36th St.	72	26
GOUGH, Elizabeth	413 E. 76th St.	75	26
G GAN, Thomas	700 Washington St.	33	24
GRAHAM, John R., Jr.	Barrett House	40	26
GRAY, Cecilia	819 W. Broadway	40	24
GILER, Frederick P.	145 W. 43d St.	33	25
HOFFMAN, Fred	46 Ridge St.	55	25
HAEMICK, Aaron	246 Division St.	1	26
HADNETT, Maurice	152 E. 20th St.	78	26
HESS, Maggie	614 E. 17th St.	1	26
HATMER, Henry	303 E. 48th St.	3	25
HOFFMAN, John	1,058 2d Av.	62	25
HOUGH, Judson V.	2,783 8th Av.	60	26
HOFFMAN, Frederick J.	275 W. Broadway	1	27
HAVEMEYER, Theodore A.	244 Madison Av.	58	26
JAMES, Annie	103 E. 84th St.	24	26
KETELTAS, George E.	206 E. 45th St	1	25
KOSIK, Frank	318 E. 45th St.	38	25
KENNA, Edward	38 Broome St.	34	26
LING, LEE	26 Mott St.	33	27
LOVIN, Max	1,766 3d Av.	30	26
MONTOBBIO, Lori	123 Baxter St.	1	26
MERKLEN, Agatha	145 Lewis St.	80	26
MEEHAN, Mary	163 Varick St.	65	26
MUNSON, Nellie S.	37 W. 21st St.	41	26
MEYERS, Alice E.	261 W. 37th St.	45	26
McNAMARA, Francis	8 Mott's Lane	52	26
McGARRY, Mary	215 E. 18th St.	40	26
McINTYRE, Julia	640 Morris Av.	49	26
O'ROURKE, Philip	212 E. 23d St.	39	26
PRENDERGAST, John	35 Washington St.	50	25
RAINEY, Thomas	204 South St.	52	25
RANSOM, Phoebe A.	34 E. 74th St.	53	24
RIEDEL, Julius K. F.	149 Allen St.	81	24
STANGER, Caroline	45 1st Av.	76	26
SALOMON, David	1,167 2d Av.	54	25
STEFFANS, Kate	206 E. 63d St.	38	25
SHEPHERD, Satyra	1,031 Madison Av	11	26
SEILER, August	614 E. 17th St.	28	26
SHUMAN, Rose	250 Monroe St.	1	26
SMYTH, Letitia	625 E. 137th St.	34	27
SMITH, Mamie	42 Cherry St.	29	27
THOMPSON, Patrick	432 W. 49th St.	82	26
TARANDO, Joseph	27 Roosevelt St.	1	26
TONKS, John F.	127 W. 111th St.	60	26
TINGLEY, John H.	67 7th Av.	56	24
VERMEAL, Charles O.	514 Hudson St	18	25
WEBER, Rose	125 Norfolk St.	4	26
WIEMANN, William	1 Attorney St.	28	26
WEBBER, Isadore	125 Norfolk St.	32	26
WITKOWSKI, Alvin J.	242 E. 85th St	4	26
WALSH, Stevens	221 E. 28th St.	2	26

Brooklyn.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ALSTINE, Hester	145 Rodney St.	94	26
ATWATER, John H.	232 Jefferson Av.	73	24
ALLEN, Charles	146 Teneyck St.	4	26
BLENNAN, Edward	732 Humboldt St.	1	25
BROADHURST, J. E.	329 Leonard St.	59	24
BEATTY, Ellen	386 Pulaski St.	38	25
BRACKEN, Thomas J.	97 Russell St.	30	26
BURGER, Edward	233 Gates Av.	76	26
COLEMAN, Michael	444 3d Av.	55	26
CHELIUS, Cath'ne B.	337 Central Av.	1	25
CALDWELL, William	1,668 Broadway	32	26
COAKLEY, Maud	98 Adams St.	3	26
CACY, Jane	91 Diamond St.	58	26
CLARKE, William W.	Naples, N. Y.	73	26
DUFFY, James	284 Pacific St.	1	26
DOYLE, Cecelia	Bradford St. & Glenmore Av.	64	26
DOUGHERTY, Mary	37 Bridge St.	6	26
ELFERS, Henr'tta C.	1,213 Fulton St.	15	25
FISH, Mary D.	96 Fort Greene Pl.	67	25
GARCIA, Faustino G.	1,545 Fulton St.	1	26
GOLZ, Mary	297 Wyckoff St.	27	25
HOWD, Emma R.	1,440 Broadway	39	24
HALVORSEN, H. A.	130 Degraw St.	3	27
HENSON, Mary J.	829 Kent Av.	1	26
KAHLER, Francis J.	177 N. 8th St.	1	26
KENNEY, Adeline	35 N. Elliott Pl.	20	25
KLAUS, George H.	181 S. Elliott Pl.	13	25
KAUFMANN, Charles L.	161 Noll St.	1	26
MOLLERS, W.	1,285A St. Mark's Av.	1	25
MONCK, William	188 8th St.	2	25
MEEGAN, Patrick	190 Withers St.	60	25
MEYER, Lena	447 Graham Av.	32	26
MAEDERS, Pauline	141 Leonard St.	1	26
MEEHAN, Christopher	120 High St.	69	25
MARTIN, Frederick	Elizabeth, N. J.	57	27
NILSEN, Dagmar	186 58th St.	6	25
POGORELSKI, Egnacy	144 20th St.	37	26
RENGTER, Frederika	Kings Co. Hos.	57	22
RANGE, Tony	94 Walworth St.	1	26
SMITH, Jennie H.	127 Hooper St.	65	26
SCHAUER, Henry	172 Graham Av.	1	26
STICKEROTH, Emma C.	137 N. 6th St	1	26
THOMAS, Winifred	266 Union Av.	4	26
WATTS, Peter J.	207 Franklin St.	65	24
WEBBER, Ann M.	Ovington Av., near Stewart Av.	72	26
WALKER, Ann	148 Atlantic St.	60	26
WOZ, Cesareo, Jr.	209 Sumpter St.	1	26
YEAMANS, Mary	Meth. Epis. Hosp.	45	26

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMOS RUSIE WINS A GAME

Victory Perches on New York's Banner with the Return of the Big Pitcher.

BIGGEST CROWD THIS YEAR

Four Washington Batsmen Fanned the Air in the First Two Innings —Giants Did Excellent Team Work.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	5	5	0	1.000
Cincinnati	5	5	0	1.000
Louisville	2	2	0	1.000
Baltimore	5	4	1	.800
Brooklyn	5	3	2	.600
Pittsburg	2	1	1	.500
Washington	4	1	3	.250
New York	4	1	3	.250
Chicago	5	1	4	.200
Cleveland	4	0	4	.000
Boston	5	0	5	.000

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 8; Washington, 3.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 3.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Pittsburg, 6.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 12; Brooklyn, 8.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 8.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 4.

To-day's Games.

Washington in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis

The result of Amos Rusie's return to New York was shown yesterday in the largest attendance of the year and a winning game of ball. The grounds began to fill up early in the afternoon, and by 4 o'clock, when the game began, there were fully 13,000 persons in the various stands. The exciting tie game of yesterday and the fact that Rusie was to pitch combined to draw them. Crowds were standing three deep around the ropes surrounding the outfield. The preliminary practice was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause for the big Hoosier pitcher.

The day was a rare one for baseball, though perhaps a little too cool in the latter part of the game. Rusie has never pitched better ball than he is pitching now. He is as speedy and his curves and shoots are as deceptive as ever. Parke Wilson caught him. Rusie was loudly cheered when he went into the box in the first inning, but the noise was redoubled when he struck Abbey out with four pitched balls. De Montreville went out to Joyce on a high fly. A wild pitch located on Selbach's arm, and he trotted away to first. McGuire sent a hot one to Gleason, and the side went out.

The second inning showed conclusively that Rusie's arm had not lost its cunning, when O'Brien, Cartwright, and Brown, three of the strongest of the Washington hitters, fanned the air in succession.

It was not until the third inning that a hit was made off Rusie, while New York had in the meantime made four runs. Mike Tiernan, in the fifth inning, made a daring run to second base on a single base hat, that was one of the most brilliant plays of the day.

Gettig played a very unsatisfactory game, both in the field and at the bat. Stafford replaced him in left field in the fifth inning.

The team work of the New Yorks was excellent. Davis made two fumbles at short that were excusable, on account of his benumbed fingers. The game to-day will be the last of the series with Washington.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Abbey, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	3	3	0	0	0	D'ville, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Joyce, 3b.	2	1	5	1	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	3	2	1	2	Farrell, c.	0	0	9	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	5	1	O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	C'tw'ht, 1b.	0	0	6	2	0
Gettig, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Brown, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Reilly, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0
Wilson, c.	1	1	7	2	0	McJames, p.	1	2	1	11	1
Rusie, p.	0	3	0	7	1						
Total	8	15	27	16	4	Total	3	8	*23	20	2

*Beckley out for interference.

New York .... 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 ..—8
Washington ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rusie, 1; McJames, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 5; by McJames, 5. Hit by pitcher—Selbach. Sacrifice hits—Joyce and Davis. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Wilson, and McJames. Passed balls—Farrell, 3. Double plays—Dementreville to Cartwright, 2; Joyce to Gleason to Beckley. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 6. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .... 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 ..—7
Cleveland .... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 0; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; Cleveland, Zimmer and McDermott. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville .... 1 0 0 1 2 3 0 0 1—8
Pittsburg .... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1—6

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Louisville, 1; Pittsburg, 7. Batteries—Louisville, Dexter and Cunningham; Pittsburg, Merritt and Hastings. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore .... 0 3 0 1 3 2 3 0 0—12
Brooklyn .... 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 1— 8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Brooklyn, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Robinson and Pond; Brooklyn, Smith and Grim and Daub. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia .... 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 2 0—10
Boston .... 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4— 8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 8. Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Boston, 17. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Philadelphia, Clements and Orth; Boston, Genzell and Nichols and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis .... 2 3 0 2 0 0 3 0 ..—10
Chicago .... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, McFarland and Donohue; Chicago, Kittridge and Terry. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

THE YALE NAVY SATISFIED.

It Will Not Accept the Offer of the English Coach to Train It.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—It can now be asserted on the highest authority that the Yale Navy management will not accept the offer of the English coach to take charge of the Yale 'Varsity crew for the rest of this season. The offer was never seriously considered by the Yale management, and a discouraging answer was immediately returned to the coach who proffered his services.

A long conference was held to-day between the Yale managers and Bob Cook, and the situation was talked over at length. It is now probable that Mr. Cook will continue to coach the crew throughout the season. Stricter discipline will be observed in the crew for the remainder of the season.

A member of the crew is authority for the statement that Mr. Cook has just changed the oars to a new style of blade. The managers of the crew, however, deny that there has been any change in the oars. Many letters have been received by the Yale management since yesterday morning, urging hearty co-operation by all members of the crew with Mr. Cook in his efforts to make the most of the material for the boat.

THE LINKS OPENED AT YONKERS.

St. Andrew's Club Begin Its Season with a Tournament.

The golf season at the St. Andrew's Club links, near Yonkers, was formally opened yesterday by the first members' handicap tournament. The players were divided into three classes, prizes going to the winner in each. Class A, including all golfers rated from scratch to handicaps of nine strokes, had sixteen contestants finish. First place went to Malcolm Graham, Jr., with a net score of 92. His handicap was 6. F. W. Menzies, who holds the club record at 82, made the best scratch score—95.

The Class B contest, including all having handicaps from 9 to 18, resulted in a tie, H. Holbrook, Jr., and Peter Fletcher finishing with 89 net. They will play off at a future date. Class C, which has just been started this year, includes all players above a handicap of 18 strokes. F. Cunningham won first prize, with a net 91. The high wind prevented low scores being made.

The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
CLASS A.			
Malcolm Graham, Jr.	98	6	92
Howard Townsend	97	3	94
F. W. Menzies	95	..	95
S. D. Bowers	96	..	96
R. L. Cuthbert	104	9	95
A. M. Robbins	108	3	105
A. L. Livermore	106	2	104
J. B. Upham	107	..	107
C. W. Barnes	114	7	107
R. H. Robertson	106	7	99
James Brown	105	9	96
John Reid	107	9	98
W. F. Gray	110	9	101
F. A. Walthew	103	4	99
J. C. Ten Eyck	102	5	97
W. R. Innis	107	9	98
CLASS B.			
H. Holbrook, Jr.	101	12	89
Peter Fletcher	107	18	89
John Grierson	107	14	93
E. Masten	112	18	94
W. E. Glynn	108	12	96
F. B. Allen	114	15	99
Percy Chubb	115	12	103
H. E. Coe	117	12	105
H. M. Townsend	122	15	107
M. Van Buren	123	15	108
CLASS C.			
Ballard McCall	122	30	92
F. Cunningham	113	22	91
E. de F. Simmons	121	22	99
A. P. Kingsley	128	27	101

GOLF ON STATEN ISLAND.

Wind Makes Trouble in the Richmond County Club Tourney.

The members of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island, who met on their golf links yesterday for the final handicap tournament on the old grounds, found a blustering wind waiting to play troublesome tricks with the golf balls. Many a golfer lost several strokes on account of the wind swerving his ball badly out of its true course. George E. Armstrong at one time, in driving for the third hole, had the curious misfortune of sending his ball forcibly against the chimney of the power house, from whence it rebounded into an adjoining brook. He had to pick it up, losing a stroke.

Next month the club will move into its new quarters, where the golfers at Garretsons will have a much better course. The committee decided to give a farewell members' tournament on the old links, and twenty-two contestants finished yesterday. James Park, Captain of the golf team, distinguished himself by taking first place in the handicap. He also made the lowest scratch score—180 strokes. Thirty-six holes were played, and his second eighteen-hole round was done in 86, the lowest ever made on the links in tournament play. He won the first prize, a handsome silver cup. John R. Chadwick, one of the ablest Staten Island golfers, came second, just one point behind, and C. A. Fry won third prize.

Among the contestants was Mr. A. J. Macdonald, whom the members honor as the man who introduced the game into the club two years ago. The Golf Committee, under whose auspices the game was ably managed, consisted of John R. Chadwick, Albert E. Paterson, Edward Becket, James Park, and William W. Lowery. Many ladies visited the clubhouse in the afternoon and congratulated the winners. The ladies will have a tournament on Saturday for prizes presented by James Park.

The players and total scores by rounds are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
James Park	94	86	180	6	174
J. R. Chadwick	94	87	181	6	175
C. A. Fry	95	96	191	14	177
A. E. Paterson	94	92	186	6	180
W. W. Lowery	102	104	206	24	182
G. E. Armstrong	98	92	190	6	184
L. B. Stoddart	98	92	189	4	185
Otto Hockmeyer	101	99	200	14	186
Edward Becket	103	107	210	22	189
W. Witherspoon	101	99	200	10	190
V. Hockmeyer	104	114	218	22	196
C. N. Douetil	113	105	218	26	192
W. K. Jewett	100	105	205	14	191
C. T. Stout	97	105	202	10	192
Otis Williams	112	107	219	28	191
R. St. G. Walker	133	115	248	28	220
J. E. G. Higgins	109	131	240	22	218
W. B. Thomas	130	135	265	36	229
H. B. Montgomery	130	142	272	36	236
W. Simpson	134	142	276	36	240
A. J. Macdonald	139	137	276	36	240
A. W. Morriss	144	162	306	36	270

KILLED BY MEDICINES.

Excessive Use of Patent Compounds Caused William Griffith's Death.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—For many years William Griffith lived alone in a house on Lane Street. A week ago last Sunday he was ill, and an effort was made to have him admitted to the General Hospital. Admittance was refused because it was believed Griffith was insane instead of sick. The following day he was examined by physicians, who were puzzled to diagnose the case, but thought Griffith was suffering from lack of food. Dr. McCormack, the house physician at the hospital, disagreed with this diagnosis and said that while the man's stomach was weak and apparently almost destroyed, which would indicate starvation, there appeared to be traces of poison. Griffith died Saturday.

Dr. McCormack and other physicians performed an autopsy. To-day Dr. McCormack said Griffith's semi-insanity and his death were caused by the excessive and injudicious use of proprietary medicines. The stomach showed distinct evidences of the action of patent medicines containing strychnine, cocaine, and other poison which frequently were ingredients of medicines.

The proportions used were not harmful if the doses were taken properly, but excessive use of the medicines was harmful. It is supposed Griffith took large quantities of patent medicines and used several sorts at the same time.

LOUISVILLE'S MAYOR TO WED.

His Honeymoon Will Be Disturbed by Municipal Conditions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—Major George D. Todd left this evening for St. Louis, where to-morrow evening he will marry Miss Laura Durkee. They will return at once to Kentucky, and will spend their honeymoon visiting relatives in the Blue Grass region.

The honeymoon will be disturbed, however, by existing municipal conditions. The Board of Aldermen, most of whose members are under indictment for bribery and corruption, are trying to get through certain ordinances creating offices which the Mayor opposes as unnecessary. Under the city charter the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes Mayor in the absence of the municipal Executive. In order to prevent Alderman King from acting, Mayor Todd will come to Louisville every morning and return in the afternoon, thus by his presence in the city preventing Alderman King from taking possession of his desk and papers, as he did on a previous occasion.

DROPPED DEAD IN HER SCHOOL.

A St. Louis Scholar the Victim of Heart Failure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. April 27.—Olivia Kunz, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emma Kunz, a widow, dropped dead in Room No. 3 of the Waymar Crow School, at 10 A. M. to-day.

At 9:30 o'clock the class in grammar was called by the teacher, and the girl accompanied the rest of the class to the line. The recitation was finished at 10 o'clock, and Olivia returned to her seat. As she reached it she gasped several times, foam formed on her lips, and she fell over on her desk unconscious. She was dead before a physician could reach her.

The cause is set down as heart failure.

New Yorker After Illinois Gas.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Henry W. Schlomann of New York, said to be a man of means and a gas expert, is here investigating the mysterious flow of gas on Mr. Heuel's farm, near Rose Hill. He has secured an option on twenty-five acres near by. He will, it is said, return to New York, and there form a company to develop the gas which he is convinced underlies this territory. Mr. Schlomann lives at 49 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York, and has an office in the Equitable Building. Heuel relighted the well to-night. Its glare is seen for six miles.

HORSES RACING ONCE MORE

Successful Opening of the Season at the Aqueduct Track Yesterday Afternoon.

RILEY GRANNAN BARRED OUT

Declare and Hornpipe in One Race and Previous and Blewaway in Another Have Very Pretty Contests for the Money.

Riley Grannan, the plunger, who has been fighting The Jockey Club for a right to attend the races in this vicinity, was not allowed to enter the grounds of the Queens County Jockey Club, which opened the New York racing season at their track, at Aqueduct, yesterday. This was because the ruling of The Jockey Club against the plunger still stands, the court proceedings thus far being solely as to Grannan's right to enter Morris Park. He will apply for an order from the court to prevent the club from excluding him at Aqueduct to-morrow.

Five thousand other people did get into the inclosure, and were right glad to see a revival of their favorite sport. There was nothing novel about the opening of the season. It was as if the speculators had picked things up from just where they had dropped them a year ago, and had resumed the game as if there had been no interruption. It was not a very high-class game, perhaps, but it was the shadow of it, at all events, and every one seemed thoroughly to enjoy the revival.

There was some excellent sport, if close finishes make that, and the finish between Declare and Hornpipe in the fourth event was sharp and exciting enough to set a-tingle the blood of even the most calloused, chilled by the cold winds which blew across the bay and sent the dust clouds with stinging force against the faces and hands of the spectators. Lively enough to satisfy any one, too, was the final brush in the second race, between Previous and Blewaway. It was so very close that the crowd was divided as to the winner, and the ill-mannered ones hissed the decision of the judge which gave the race to Previous.

"A bit of favoritism to the Dwyers," said the disgruntled ones, who thought Blewaway had won. "At last 'Mike' Dwyer is getting a decision he deserves in a tight fit," commented some of those who remembered how much the sport owes to the man who has been one of its sturdiest supporters.

By winning three of the races Sims carried off the honors among the jockeys. He was in his very best form in the finishes when he had the mounts on Previous and Declare, for in each case skill in the saddle had much to do with the result. "Skeets" Martin, a lightweight from California, made his first appearance in the East yesterday, and proved a good addition to the rather scant stock of jockeys. He won his race with Leedsville very cleverly, and Mr. Gideon took $2,500 out of the ring—where some seventy men laid the odds—as his share of the spoils.

Mr. Pettingill was not in very good form and made a muddle of the starting in the first two races, in each of which he managed to leave a horse standing at the post.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time, 1:28.

1.—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 5 years, My Buchanan-Sunlight; 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ....(Sims)
2.—Knight of the Garter, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c. 3, 96, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ....(Maher)
3.—Find Out, Covington & Kent's b. h., 5, 113, 15 to 1 ....(Van Keuren)

Russler, 3, 89 pounds, 8 to 1, (Mackin); Brisk, 4, 116, 6 to 5, (Harrison); Petrel, 3, 104½, 5 tol, (H. Martin); Ben Ronald, 3, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett); Nick Johnson, 4, 109, 20 to 1, (Hopkinson); Albert S., 4, 111, 20 to 1, (O'Leary), and Ray S., 7, 118, 20 to 1, (Powers), also ran and finished as named. Ray S., was left at the post.

Won easily by a length and a half, a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57¼.

1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 112 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3 ....(Sims)
2—Blewaway, L. Elmore's b. c., 112, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ....(Thorpe)
3—Gun Metal, J. Hynes & Co.'s ch. g., 109, 20 to 1 ....(Harrison)

Arista, 109, 20 to 1, (H. Martin;) Harper, 112, 10 to 1, (Coyle;) Judge Wardell, 109, 7 to 1, (Powers;) Newtown Belle, 109, 20 to 1, (Newmeyer;) Tofana, 110, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Lord Frazer, 109, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Oviatt, 112, 4 to 1, (Lamle;) Verna J., 109, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Mary Behman, 109, 12 to 1, (H. Harris,) also ran and finished as named. Mary Behman was left at the post.

Won in a furious drive by a nose, eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09¼.

1—Lendsville, D. Gideon's b. c., by Pontiac-The Squaw, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5 ....(H. Martin)
2—Braw Lad, H. Stull's br. c., 110, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 ....(Sherrer)
3—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ....(Hewitt)

Friendship, 103, 10 to 1, (Van Keuren;) Gee Gee, 108, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Brighton, 103, 8 to 1, (H. Harris;) Passover, 110, 2 to 1, (Sims;) Slow Poke, 103, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Destiny, 116, 8 to 1, (Griffin;) Salaire, 101, 7 to 1, (Harrison;) Fratello, 101, 20 to 1, (Lamle,) and Squan, 103, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53.

1—Declare, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 6 years, by Stratford-Clara, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10 ....(Sims)
2—Hornpipe, W. Lakeland's b. h., 6, 120, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5 ....(Hamilton)
3—Naughty Girl, P. S. P. Randolph's br. f., 3, 84, 20 to 1 ....(Mackin)

Dalgretti, 6, 105, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Parmesan, 3, 90, 13 to 5, (Powers,) and Lansdale, 5, 108, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57.

1—Torstenson, James McLaughlin's ch. c., by Torso-Bessie Peyton, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ....(Doggett)
2—Storm Queen, W. Landsberg's b. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5 ....(O'Leary)
3—Percy F., F. Regan's b. c., 109½, 2 to 1 ....(Sims)

Glenoine, 97, 6 to 1, (Stanhope;) Sweet Sound, 96, 12 to 1, (Corbley;) War Maid, 95, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Greenhorn, 100, 20 to 1, (Harrison;) Ionia, 95, 30 to 1, (Maher;) Alexia, 101, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) Soltero, 99, 8 to 1, (Lambley,) and Juliana, 95, 30 to 1, (Kelly,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head, two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Tuda, 109 pounds; Demagogue, 107; Tommy O., 106; Miss Tenny, Laurel Leaf, and Nosey, 102 each; Ma Petite, 99; Florence Beale, 94.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs. Callibee, Eastertide, Chum, Mahoney, Tappan, and Shultz, 116 pounds each; Schroon, Bachelor, and Saurian, 113 each; Becky Rolfe, Ella Harold, and Tirade Last, 111 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Doggett, 116 pounds; Counsellor Howe, 112; Langdon, 111; Buckeye, 105; Lambent, 103; Loch Glyn, 84.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Demagogue, Squire Abingdon, Orthos, Fleming, Hardy C., Delicate, Sifter, 114 pounds each; Laura May, Miss Tenny, Honey Dew, and Ella Daly, 111 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Premier, 123 pounds; Illusion, 115; Harrington, 112; Tenderness, 108; Free Lance and Successful, 96 each; Prompt, 93; Bob Leach and Mohawk Prince, 88 each.

Results at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 27.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Miss Rowett, 102 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Mattie Lee, 100, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; St. Pat, 102, (Milburn,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Raymond, Kennie Thatcher, Belle of Fordham, Alice W., Tariff Reform, Baffle Boy, Sir Wellington, Lucetta, and Mate also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Cob, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Opponent, 108, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Friar John, 112, (Perkins,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:06. Ruiz, Straymond, Camperdown, Diosius, Clinton Park, Dressen, and Nathanson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Black Silk, 103 pounds, (J. Matthews,) 4 to 1, won; San Juan, 103, (H. Williams,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; St. Henela, 103, (Randall,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Hilda, Little Buck, King Morgan, Rasendylle, Ixion, and Toots also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Uarada, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won; Reefer, 100, (Everett,) 13 to 5 and even, second; Lady Disdain, 112, (Perkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:56¼. Virgie Cook, Stars and Stripes, Allie Belle, Marito, Purity, and Radaire also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Thurston, 112 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Box, 105, (C. Reiff,) 1 to 2, second; Lufra, 107, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Imp. Bona and Schoenfeld also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Gooding, 107 pounds, (Turbiville,) 7 to 5, won; Maggie S., 100, (J. Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Chochise, 105, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Roosevelt, F. M. B., Issie O., and Virgie Dixon also ran.

At the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Following are summaries of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE—Four furlongs. Bannockburn, 115 pounds, (Morrison,) 2 to 1, won; Isabey, 106, (Burns,) 7 to 10, second; Nightgown, 110, (Garner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:49¼. No place odds on Isabey. Petra, Tamaro, Mavourneen, Trombone, and Empress Josephine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Tommy Rutter, 100 pounds, (Campbell,) 3 to 1, won; Whiff, 110, (Hinkey,) 15 to 1, second; Robert Bonner, 92, (Coley,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Whiff, 5 to 1, place. Wood King, Tom Murphy, Lady Brittanic, Harry Lee, Nicolini, Trixie, King Along, B. F. Fly, Jr., Marchie D., Amberglints, and Julie d'Or also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Leuhrman Hotel Stakes; one mile. Typhoon II., 122 pounds, (Garner,) 4 to 5, won; Buck Videre, 125, (R. Williams,) even, second. Time—1:42¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-eighth miles. Domingo, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, won; Celtic Bard, 105, (Wilhite,) 3½ to 1, second; Van Brunt, 105, (Garner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:57¾. Celtic Bard, even, place. Bob Clampett, Elkin, Robert Latta, and Queen Safie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Tom Collins, 103 pounds, (Burns,) even, won; Tom Lillie, 101, (Garner,) 5 to 1, second; Evarice, 104, (T. Murphy,) 11 to 5, third. Time—0:56¼. Tom Lillie, 3 to 1, place. Domsie, Charlotte M., and Miss Hattie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Don Fulano, 112 pounds, (Warren,) 4 to 5, won; Frontier, 112, (Garner,) 5 to 1, second; Pinchback, 103, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Frontier, 3 to 2, place. Afternun, Meddler, and Linnette also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Following were the results at Ingleside; weather clear; track fast:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds. Purse. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Miss Remsen first, Front de Boeuf second, and Hermosa third. Time—0:56.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Tulare first, Nebula second, and Inflammator third. Time—1:42¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Montellade first, Blue Bell second, Trappean third. Time—1:29½.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Caesarian first, Zamar II. second, and Torsino third. Time—1:18¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Kowalsky first, Refugee second, and Daylight third. Time—1:28½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and an eighth. Imp. Trance first, St. Augnon second, Peter II. third. Time—1:55¾.

THE EPSOM SPRING MEETING.

Richard Croker's Americus Second in the Surrey Handicap.

LONDON, April 27.—The Epsom Spring Meeting of two days opened to-day, with brilliant weather. The Prince of Wales was present, and there was an unusual turnout of coaches. The Great Metropolitan Stakes was won by Mr. Higham's Soliman. The race was a handicap event of 1,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and was for three-year-olds and upward. There were ten starters, and the course was about two and a quarter miles long.

Mr. Richard Croker's Americus ran second in the Great Surrey Handicap. Fourteen horses ran in this race. The event was for three-year-olds and upward, and the stakes were 500 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns; course, five furlongs.

The Nork Park Plate was won by Mr. M. R. Lebaudy's Sweet Auburn, the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old Sandia being second. The event was for 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate. There were eight starters, and the distance was six furlongs over the New Course.

A WOMAN KILLS TWO SNAKES.

She Saves Her Child from an Attack by the Reptiles.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Mrs. L. Bowman, who lives on a farm between Hilton and Union, had an exciting experience yesterday afternoon, according to the stories brought to this city to-day by milkmen from Union and Hilton. She missed her little two-year-old daughter, and after a search, found her sitting on the bank of a brook.

When she approached the child she saw lying on the ground close to it a water pilot three feet long. Mrs. Bowman was afraid to approach the child, fearing she would anger the snake. She ran to the barn and obtained a pitchfork, and returned with it, expecting to kill the snake. When she again approached the child the snake was still coiled where it lay, but between her and the child was a flat-head adder moving slowly along. Mrs. Bowman killed the adder, and the noise caused the pilot to move. She sprang forward, caught the snake upon the prongs of the pitchfork, and hurled it into the stream. The adder measured 4 feet 6 inches.

Mr. Bowman recently killed three snakes near the same spot.

THE WILL OF ALBERT FINK.

It Was Admitted to Probate in Louisville, Ky., Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—The will of Albert Fink, former Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, who died recently in a sanitarium at Sing Sing, N. Y., was probated to-day. His brothers, Rudolph and Henry, were named as executors. They are left $10,000 each.

One thousand dollars each is also left to his nephews and nieces. Other bequests are as follows: To his sister, Mrs. Bindewald, of Germany, $5,000; to his sister-in-law, Julia, widow of his brother Fritz, $1,000; to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Hunt Breckinridge of Louisville, $5,000. All the rest of the estate he leaves in trust to his brothers, or whichever one of them shall act as trustee for his only child, Ellie, now Mrs. David Milton. The devisee is to her for life, and then passes to her children. Should she die without issue the estate is to be divided between his two brothers. The estate has not been appraised.

A CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATION.

Testimony Taken by the Board of Inter-State Commissioners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—A case of interest to all wheat raisers, dealers, and handlers in Kentucky was begun to-day, before two members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The case was the Railroad Commissioners of Kentucky against what is popularly known as the Queen and Crescent route.

The case was recently made by Brown Brothers of Nicholasville, Ky., who filed a statement that they were discriminated against in favor of Cincinnati shippers, in the business of shipping wheat to Southern points. Other cases of a similar nature were consolidated with this. The Commissioners heard the testimony of the traffic officials of the railroad and the shippers and the Railroad Commission.

The officials will present the testimony to the full commission at Washington, and a decision will not be reached for some time.

Yale-Princeton Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—The annual Yale-Princeton debate will be held in this city May 7. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the power of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is detrimental to the public interest." Yale will support the affirmative. The following have consented to act as judges: Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and Col. George E. Waring, Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City.

Wedding at the Plaza Hotel.

The marriage of Miss Clara Chandler of Colorado Springs and John E. Laughlin, proprietor of the Phillips House at Dayton, Ohio, was solemnized in the parlors of the Plaza Hotel at 6 o'clock Monday evening. The ceremony, which was private, was conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Laughlin and his bride will leave for the West very soon.

PRESIDENT TAPPEN'S TRIP.

His Enjoyable Ten Weeks' Vacation in the West.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank and Treasurer of the Grant Monument Fund, was at the bank Monday after a ten weeks' vacation. His companions were J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and family.

Mr. Tappen said that after a delightful steamship voyage to New Orleans the party engaged a palace car and went to San Antonio, Texas, thence to the City of Mexico, back to Western Texas, and then to San Diego and San Francisco. Going to Portland, Ore., the travelers went up the Columbia River to the Dalles and saw the salmon canneries and something of gold mining.

"I went," Mr. Tappen said, "solely for pleasure and attended to no business."

A VERDICT SET ASIDE.

President McMillin Gets No Damages from the Big Four.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—The Supreme Court in a decision handed down to-day affirms the Circuit Court of Franklin County in the case of Emerson McMillin against the Big Four Railroad Company.

Mr. McMillin, the President of the Columbus Gas Company, the Manhattan Gas Company of New York, and prominent in financial circles in the East, was seriously injured by the derailment of a sleeper near Indianapolis April 25, 1894. He sued for $50,000 and secured a verdict for $25,000, which the Supreme Court sets aside on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.

McMillin's witnesses testified that he was receiving a salary of $18,000 a year from one company at the time of the accident, and was cut to $7,500.

BANK TAXATION IN OHIO.

Decision as to Debts of Stockholders in National Banks.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—A decision of vital interest to the National banks of Ohio was handed down by the Supreme Court to-day. The case was that of Hubbard, Treasurer of Lorain County, against the Wellington National Bank. The report of the Auditor of State shows that the capital stock of the Ohio National banks is $45,178,000.

It heretofore has been held that these banks might deduct from the value of their stock as returned for taxation the private debts of the stockholders. The Supreme Court of the United States so held, but the Ohio Supreme Court holds the contrary opinion. It is explained that when the court gave its decision that debt offsets were permissible, it did so on the strength of an erroneously certified statute of this State.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PROF. BALDWIN

Honored by the Denmark Royal Academy of Science and Letters.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—The gold medal of the Royal Academy of Science and Letters, Denmark, for the best work on a general question in social ethics, put in competition by the academy in 1895, has been awarded to Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton.

Prof. Baldwin's manuscript consists mainly of a work entitled "Social and Ethical Interpretations of Principles of Mental Development."

Lake Competition Serious.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Lake competition is beginning seriously to affect the business of the east-bound roads from Chicago. Through shipments by the all-rail lines last week were over 12,000 tons less than for the week previous, and over 9,000 tons less than for the corresponding week last year. While the Chicago east-bound roads carried more business, much of the traffic that would have gone to the trunk lines at the Eastern lake ports went to the Gulf ports, Newport News, and Norfolk. The trunk lines' action also caused the establishment of independent lake lines, which they could not control, and more are contemplated.

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therefore command better prices after they have been ridden a year than many other new bicycles are sold for. See us about Victors, both new and second hand.
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THE ANDRAE TANDEM has more practical advantages than any other. The simple symmetrical lines on these machines place them in the lead of all others.
ANDRAE CYCLES NEVER DISAPPOINT.
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15,000 $3 Climax Lamps, $1.65.
Burns Kerosene, guaranteed to keep lighted, nickel plated. M. & W. Banner, 20th Century, $1.99. Millers' '97, $2.80. Searchlight, World Scorcher, Pathlight. Hygienic Saddles, P. & F., $1.25. [illegible] every cyclist should have.
CUT PRICES ON BICYCLES.
New SYRACUSE, $39. 1895, $40. 1896 MODEL, $49.
New RAMBLERS, $29—New LIBERTYS, $49.
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Quantity new no name bicycles, $23.50, $27.50.
ELMORE 1897 MODEL, $75.
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QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
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Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Special Race Trains leave East 34th St. at 1, 1:30, and 1:40 P. M. Also from Flatbush Av., at 1:30 and 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

Wednesday—Thursday—Friday—
The three last days of April, must be made record breakers.
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There are just 38 of them, and when these are sold there will be no more.
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Or on the roughest kind of road—it's all the same to Columbia riders. Thirty machines picked at random from 1500 to 10,000 miles each over the roughest roads in Connecticut—100 miles a day—and not a break in any of them. You can't help feeling safe on
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HARTFORDS, next best, $60, $50, $45
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

How much gold will we export? This is the livest of current Wall Street questions.

Nobody professes to be much alarmed over the probability that the shipments may be extended. But, none the less, calculations as to what can be expected are made with more than passing interest.

⁂

It is well enough to say—as the majority can be heard saying—that the country is prepared to see the export movement mount to large figures without concern; but there are, unfortunately, attending circumstances which render the situation one not so independent of such drawbacks as it deserves to be. National "statesmanship" is interfering, is inflicting a grave handicap. It is needless to recite how this is so—every observing business man knows the facts too well, knows how it is that hundreds of millions in international trade balances are largely ineffective for our National benefit because we have what approaches Congressional anarchy.

⁂

One of the highest officers of the National Administration—one entitled to be recognized as an indisputable authority—says to a friend:

"Frankly, we do not know—nobody knows—when the Tariff bill will be enacted or what it finally is going to be like. The whole country is under stress of discomfort and even danger while Congress fools time away, but such considerations don't count with United States Senators. A further serious thing is that before long it must be made plainly manifest that the country's expenses are far in excess of revenues and added to tremendously by recent reckless appropriations. This whole Congress business is lamentable. Business interests are wickedly slaughtered, and the highest considerations for the Government set at naught. If, as now really seems the sorry outlook, we are to be obliged to hobble through many coming months so threatened and assailed, grievous results may be involved. I am no prophet of evil. I hope that some show for common sense will yet appear in Congress. It would be no trivial episode if Congress should force another bond issue."

⁂

Such words from such a source are not to be safely ignored.

In them is some intimation of how it is that a gold-export movement on a large scale at this juncture might be more consequential than normally it could be.

SIX AND HALF A DOZEN.

Here are six bull reasons:

Cheap money.

Owners of securities confident and willing to wait.

General confidence that good times are coming.

International trade balances at the rate of $1,000,000 a day in our favor for a long time past.

Good crops last season and similar good ones ahead.

⁂

And these are six reasons on the bear side:

Business at a standstill.

Congress doing harm.

The public afraid to buy stocks.

Gold exports.

Crop prospects poor.

Low prices for all crops and staples.

CHICAGO FABLES EXPECTED.

It is probable that for the next week the Street will receive all sorts of reports from Chicago about the Illinois Legislature and the Chicago Gas bill pending therein.

Insiders here feel confident that the bill will be reported favorably to the Senate before the end of this week, and these same insiders count confidently on its passage through both houses promptly.

However, Chicago is an old hand at inventing stock-jobbing tales, and it will be surprising if the astute speculators of that town do not this week employ their talents to help along their game in Chicago Gas.

INSIDERS OF SUGAR TRUST.

The bear "tip" on Sugar is rapidly spreading.

For the past two or three days it has been quite the common thing to hear that insiders expected to see the stock go down. There is renewed talk of the harm to be done by the new tariff schedules, and there are vague rumors of bad business and reduced dividends.

Of course, it is quite impossible for any one to know what insiders in Sugar are doing, but the way in which the stock acted on the announcement of the death of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer would seem to indicate that insiders do not entirely stop supporting the stock.

WESTERN UNION NOT SCARED.

It is evident that speculative Wall Street is lending a willing ear to the gossip regarding the Bell Telephone-Postal Telegraph combination to fight the Western Union Telegraph Company. Officers of the Western Union Company laugh at the report, and say that, in their opinion, it is preposterous. They say that, in their opinion, the Bell Telephone Company would not dare to take any such step. The harmony heretofore existing between the Western Union and the Bell companies is, in the opinion of these Western Union authorities, really essential to the wellbeing of the telephone company.

FAMILIAR TALES ARRIVE.

Again Wall Street is hearing much talk regarding increases in earnings on a rush of business to the General Electric Company. According to the bulls on the stock, the capacity of the company is really being overtaxed to meet the orders now in hand for electrical equipments of all sorts. Earnings have so increased that it is promised the next annual report is to be a great and cheerful surprise.

Stories like these about General Electric business come periodically. For several months now we have not heard much of them. However, they are now with us again, and with them come the customary assurances that it is probable that at the next meeting some action will be taken regarding those accrued dividends on the preferred stock which have all along stood as a monument to General Electric's lack of earning power.

WHISKY TRUST SUSPICIONS.

Says the Chicago Times-Herald:

"There is considerable local interest in the movement of American Spirits stock. Since the annual meeting Wednesday both the preferred and common have sold down. No financial statement was made at the meeting, and satisfactory information as to the reason for the decline in price is not at hand. It may be that the absence of the statement was construed to mean that if one had been presented it would have been of a very unfavorable character."

THE DREAM OF CHICAGO.

Out in Chicago on Friday they had a little more than the usual activity in those stocks which are listed on both the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges. Whereat The Chicago Evening Post immediately became hopeful, and remarked:

"The hopes of those who look forward to an arbitrage business between New York and Chicago in the near future were enhanced to-day by the multiplicity of trades in New York stocks on the local Exchange. While it is true that trades were for the most part in small lots and quotations were almost invariably at the prevailing New York figure, still it is believed that the entering wedge has already been inserted, and that ere long it will be as easy to trade in these stocks here as in Boston or Philadelphia, at least."

ANOTHER IRON COMBINATION.

The following from a Chicago authority, coming, as it does, simultaneously with the announcement that the Illinois Steel Company has just made a very large purchase of ore from the Minnesota Iron Company at "satisfactory" prices, would seem to be somewhat significant:

"An advance of nearly 10 points in the quotation for Minnesota Iron shares gave rise to talk of a consolidation between this company and the Illinois Steel Company. Already the ownership of both concerns is largely identical, and the business relations of the two have been as friendly as possible outside of absolute unity.

"The Minnesota Iron Company owns all of the capital stock of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. The rail and dock capacity of the road is equal to handling 4,000,000 tons a year. The company has a land grant from the State calling for 610,000 acres of land, of which over 300,000 acres have already been deeded to the Minnesota Iron Company, and through its sub-companies 41,550 acres, and it also has under lease 8,150 acres. The iron company is now prepared to mine and ship 4,000,000 tons of ore a year.

"The Rockefeller-Carnegie arrangement doubtless suggested the advisability of closer union between the Illinois and Minnesota Companies. So far, however, no definite steps have been taken to this end."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27.—Foreign Government securities are quoted as follows: Greece, 1884, ½ lower, at 19; Turkish new defense, ⅛ higher, at 101; Group 1, (A,) unchanged at 64; Group 2, (B,) ¼ lower, at 30¼; Group 3, (C,) unchanged, at 17⅞; Group 4, (D,) unchanged at 17⅝.

Consols for money, 111⅞; consols for the account, 112; Atchison, 10½; Canadian Pacific, 51; St. Paul common, 74⅝; Illinois Central, 94½; Louisville, 44⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 70; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 12⅝; Pennsylvania, 54⅛; Reading, 9⅝; Erie first preferred, 29; Mexican ordinary, 20. Bar silver steady; 28 5-16d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1½ per cent. The stock market varied little during the day, owing to the absence of American quotations, on account of the holiday there, which restricted business. The closing tone was steady and business generally light. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £91,000. Beet Sugar—April 8s 8¼d; August, 8s 10½d. Calcutta Linseed—Spot, 32s 6d; May-July delivery, 32s 6d; linseed oil, 14s 10½d.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 198.50; at Lisbon, 50; at Rome, 105.75.

PARIS, April 27—4 P. M.—Three per cent. rentes, 102f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Cash in hand increased 23,240,000 marks; treasury notes increased 380,000 marks; other securities decreased 15,680,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 25,880,000 marks.

Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 38¼ pfennigs.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum, 5 marks 50 pfennigs.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 27.—While Wall Street was closed to-day, the Chicago Exchange made a mark by trading in 530 shares of New York stocks, mostly Chicago Gas. Brokers are trading among themselves, and the public is also giving a few orders to the brokers. This is a healthy sign, and if there is more of it, it will be well for the Exchange. Private-wire houses are not doing much on Wall Street, but there will probably be an increase there and a decrease on wheat business, now that the chances are so favorable for an early closing of the war in the Levant.

To-day's trading in Gas was at 81⅛ at the opening, and it was advanced to 82⅛. There was more trading of a miscellaneous character than for several days past. Match was neglected, and there will not be much activity in this stock until the doubt and diversion of opinion as to the European matters are settled. A small lot sold second account at 143. North Chicago was lower, selling down to 217@218. City Railway again sold at 220. Alley "L" was firmer on the speedy connection with the loop and the sale of the bonds, or, rather, the negotiations for the sale, when issued. Stock sold at 42½@43. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	24½
C. & C. C. & D. Co.	60⅛
Brewing & Malt Company	8½
Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	33½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	33⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
Chicago City Railway	220
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141½
Lake Street Elevated	13¼
International Packing Co.	22
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	9½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	34
New York Biscuit Co.	45⅝
North Chicago Street Railroad	217
Street's W. S. C. Line	13¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	102
Lake Street El. t. certfs	11¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The local market has ruled excessively dull and uninteresting throughout the day, the absence from the street of many operators had a deterring effect upon traders, and fluctuations were confined to fractional limits. Pennsylvania held steady to strong on moderate dealings at 52⅞@53. The traction stocks were dull and featureless at practically unchanged prices. A noticeable feature of the market was the buying of high-class bonds for investment account. The closing was quiet at these figures for the leading issues:

Lehigh Valley	23	24
Pennsylvania	52⅞	53⅛
Reading, t. c.	9 9-16	
Reading 1st pf.	20¼	21
Reading 2d pf.	12 8-16	12⅝
Reading g. 4s, t. c.	80¼	80⅜
Electric t. c. 4s	71¼	71⅝
Metropolitan Traction	102¾	104
Philadelphia Traction	70	70¼
Baltimore Traction	19¼	19½
Union Traction	10	10¼
Pennsylvania Heat	13½	13¾
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	31½	32
United Gas Improvement	71¾	72
Electric Storage	19¾	20
Electric Storage pf.	21¼	22¼
Welsbach Light	40	41
American Railway Electric	4	4½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.21	.20
Belcher	.37	.35
Best & Belcher	.58	.58
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.13	.11
Challenge Con	.33	.34
Chollar	.92	.88
Confidence	1.10	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.33	.34
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.25	.24
Hale & Norcross	.89	.88
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.48	.44
Occidental Con	.19	.22
Ophir	.94	.93
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.54	.44
Savage	.18	.17
Scorpion	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.45	.46
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con	.21	.20
Utah Con	.05	.06
Yellow Jacket	.26	.28

Silver bars, 61½; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.03¾	.04
Anaconda	.31	.32
Argentum	.16½	.15
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Consolidated	.07	.06¾
Elkton	.96	1.00
Gibson	.18	.15
Golden Fleece	.23	.28
Grouse	.05¼	.05¼
Isabella	.32⅝	.33⅝
Jefferson	.10	.10
Pharmacist	.09¼	.09½
Portland	.49	.51
Rosa	.07½	.07½
Union	.13	.12¼
Work	.06¼	.05½

Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$228,649,390
Gold reserve	155,361,873
Net silver	21,137,111
United States notes in the Treasury	24,541,030
Treasury notes of 1890	24,022,584
Total receipts, this day	1,242,974
Total receipts, this month	31,932,057
Total receipts, this year	274,717,109
Total expenditures, this day	460,000
Total expenditures, this month	29,844,000
Total expenditures, this year	311,534,332
Deposits in National banks	16,652,499
Treasury receipts, National banks notes received for redemption	343,161
Government receipts from internal revenue	245,361
Customs	987,158
Miscellaneous	100,450

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The S. C. Wells & Co. of Le Roy, Genesee County, to manufacture proprietary medicines and perfumes; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Josephine H. Root of Buffalo, Schuyler C. Wells and Sephine D. Gilbert of Le Roy.

William E. Drislane Company of Albany, to carry on a grocery business; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—William E. Drislane, John Wagner, James Feeney, Thomas J. Bishop of Albany, and John R. Butler of New York City.

Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home of New York City. Incorporators include Amelia E. Barr, E. Fay Mills, T. De Witt Talmage, Henry Edwards Rowland, R. S. MacArthur, Sarah I. Bird, J. Wilbur Chapman, and Stephen Merritt.

The Brooklyn Heights Sanitarium Corporation of Hempstead, Queens County, to maintain a hotel and apartment house for the care of convalescents; capital stock, $1,000. Directors—Jeannette R. Durkee, M. D., of Brooklyn; Caroline M. Smith, M. D., of New York City, and Timothy C. Noone of Hempstead, L. I.

Kings County Democratic Primaries.

The primaries of the National Democratic Party in Kings County will be held to-morrow night from 7 until 9 o'clock in each of the twelve new election districts to elect one delegate each to the new General Committee in place of the present board. The places of meeting will be in the First Ward as follows: First District—8 Hicks Street; Second, 37 Hicks Street; Third, 50 Hicks Street; Fourth, 110 Willow Street, Fifth, 193 Montague Street; Sixth, 193 Montague Street; Seventh, 193 Montague Street; Eighth, 78 Montague Street; Ninth, 32 Columbia Place; Tenth, 45 Atlantic Avenue; Eleventh, 105 Atlantic Avenue; Twelfth, 245½ Atlantic Avenue.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } April 20, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, represented by the undersigned Committee; and To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That pursuant to an understanding with the Committee representing outstanding minority interests, the time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization without penalty has been extended to and including **MAY 11, 1897.**

2. That the first instalment of the payment required by said Agreement to wit: $12.50 on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, $1.25 on each share of Preferred Stock, and $1.00 on each share of Common Stock, is hereby called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before **MAY 11, 1897.**

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment, that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.

Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½.

Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.

This offer to exchange the existing bonds into new Bonds will remain open until JUNE 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
5% BONDS
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above-described bonds having deposited same pursuant to our notice of February 25, 1897, all other holders of such bonds who desire to deposit same are notified to make such deposit with us on or before April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE CO.

Notice is hereby given that the following **ELEVEN** Bonds have been designated by lot for **REDEMPTION**

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

No. 28 No. 132 No. 166 No. 333 No. 345 No. 464
" 50 " 133 " 260 " 334 " 396

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Trustees on **OCTOBER 1ST, 1897,** at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Union Pacific Railway Co.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1897.

Holders of over a majority of the above described notes having deposited same under the terms of the agreement of February 15, 1897, all other holders of such notes who desire to become parties to said agreement are notified to deposit their notes with us not later than April 30, 1897.

Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may prescribe.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

$1,800,000
Broadway Realty Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
UPON THE
"Bowling Green Offices."

DUE SEPT. 1st, 1926. INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH AND SEPT.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co., Trustee.

The "BOWLING GREEN OFFICES," owned by the Broadway Realty Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $600,000, is the largest office building in New York City. It is situated at Nos. 5 to 11 Broadway and 5 to 11 Greenwich Street, and has a frontage upon Broadway of 162 feet, with an average depth of 190 feet, containing about 30,000 square feet. The building faces Bowling Green, is opposite the Produce Exchange, and is specially easy of access by all the elevated roads and the Broadway cable line.

The building is sixteen stories in height, absolutely fire-proof, and in all respects of the most approved construction and complete equipment.

The Broadway Realty Co. has executed a *purchase money first mortgage* for $1,800,000 and a second mortgage for $1,200,000 upon the property. *The first mortgage represents only 50 per cent. of the value of the property, and is about equal to the present value of the land alone, irrespective of the building.*

There are over 250,000 square feet of rental space in the building, which at the average of rates thus far realized, after providing for all expenses, including taxes and insurance, would yield more than three times the interest charge upon the first mortgage. Already leases are signed to an amount sufficient to insure all expenses and the interest.

The title to the property has been insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York; the policy being assigned to and pledged with the Trustee under the mortgage.

Copies of the mortgage, with opinion of Messrs. Masten & Nichols and Messrs. Strong & Cadwalader, as to the legality of the issue, may be obtained upon application.

The Bonds are of $1,000 denomination, coupon form, with privilege of registration as to both principal and interest. Application will be made immediately to have them listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE SOLD PRIVATELY OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF THE ENTIRE ISSUE, IN LARGE PART TO INSTITUTIONS AND ESTATES. WE NOW OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT 110 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, WHICH IS A 4 3-8% BASIS.

These bonds, being a first mortgage upon well located New York City real estate of permanent value, afford exceptional security, and, by reason of the Stock Exchange quotations and the general market which will be commanded, have special adaptation to the requirements of many investors.

Subscriptions will be opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday, April 28th, and will close at 3 o'clock Thursday, April 29th.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street,
New York.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Reorganization Committee announces that it has received deposits of nearly all of the consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Co., and has in preparation a Plan of Reorganization embracing all interests.

In view of the default in the payment of the April Coupon, the Committee invites holders of **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926, (LAKE ERIE DIVISION,)** and also of **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1928, (WHEELING DIVISION,)** to make deposit of the same for mutual protection with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., which will issue negotiable receipts therefor, under an agreement, copies of which will be furnished on application.

Mr. Edward N. Gibbs, Treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been added to the Committee.

New York, April 1, 1897.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

JOHN F. DILLON, ALMON GOODWIN, } Counsel.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with **THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,** the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston, or the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ills., under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 23, 1897.

Holders of the Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage 7% Bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company maturing May 1 next are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds, together with the coupons thereon maturing May 1st, 1897, will be paid on that date upon presentation of the said bonds and coupons at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
THE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

FINANCIAL.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company
First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

The above $10,000,000 bonds mature May 1st, 1897. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds for the period of fifty years, interest on the Extended First Mortgage Bonds to be at the rate of 4½ per cent., payable February and August 1st, and on the Extended Second Mortgage Bonds at the rate of 5 per cent., payable May and November 1st; both principal and interest to be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The bonds to be redeemable at any time at the option of the Company, upon six months' notice, at 105 and accrued interest.

The Company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Company and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on behalf of a Syndicate, to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same.

The coupons due May 1st on the same bonds will be paid, as usual, by the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co.
BY A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

REFERRING to the above notice, the option granted to bondholders to extend their bonds having expired, we are now prepared to purchase the bonds at par and accrued interest.

Vermilye & Co., Nassau & Pine Sts. **Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,** Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 28th,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
30 shs. Richmond County Gas Light Co.
57 shs. St. Paul and Duluth R. R. pref.
10 shs. Texas Loan Agency, Corsicana, Tex.
15 shs. Tucker & Carter Cordage Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Hemp and Flax Manf. Co. in liq.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 St. Anthony Park Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1915, July, 1895, coup.
80 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
16 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$2,500 International Okonite Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1910.
400 shs. American Ore Machinery Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
25 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.
6 shs. Richmond County Gaslight Co.
20 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
24 shs. People's Bank.
50 shs. Consolidated Ice Co., N. Y., pref.
5 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
16 shs. German Exchange Bank.
8 shs. Columbia Bank.
100 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. (hypd.)
63 shs. Equitable Securities Co., common.
178 shs. Seaver Process Lasting Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Rail Road Co.

New York, April 17th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at **ALBANY,** in the State of New York, on **WEDNESDAY, the 26TH of MAY, 1897,** at **12** o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, voting, and deciding whether the Stockholders of the Company shall consent, and shall authorize said Company, through its Board of Directors and proper officers, to execute and to deliver an issue of its bonds for an aggregate principal sum not exceeding $100,000,000, payable July 1, 1997, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half of one per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and, as security for such bonds, to make and execute and to deliver to some Trust Company in the City of New York, or to some other Trustee or Trustees to be designated by the Board of Directors, a mortgage of any or all of the railroads, leasehold interests, equipment and franchises, and income of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; and to consent to and approve of any mortgage that may be presented to said meeting for securing the said bonds; and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and mortgage.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,

Office of the Treasurer,
NEW YORK, April 23, 1897.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held at Albany on the 26th day of May next, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 27th day of May next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER,
Treasurer.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 21, 1897.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 3, 1897, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 21, 1897, and reopen May 4, 1897.

FRED'K C. COLTON, Secretary.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.

The annual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on Tuesday, May 4, 1897. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 5th, next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 5th, and reopen on Monday, June 7th next.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1897.

The Bank of America.

NEW YORK, April 24th, 1897.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, MAY 3D, 1897. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 4th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, NEW York, April 23, 1897.—A meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:4 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 23d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1897.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1897.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 3d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 3d, and be reopened on Friday, June 4th next.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank.

New York, April 26th, 1897.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking house on Thursday, May 6th, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAULT Owners of the New York City Marble Cemetery will be held on MONDAY, 3D MAY, at three P. M., in rooms of Olivet Chapel, opposite cemetery grounds, Second Street.

ERASMUS STERLING, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 6th at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R.R.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.
DUE 1930:

The coupons due May 1st, 1897, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Co.

April 13, 1897.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1897.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., Payable on and after May 1st next.

Transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Maryland, April 26th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the interest, due May 1st next on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York.

T. K. STUART, Treasurer.

Fourteenth Street Bank,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Depository State of New York.
New York, April 26th, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after May 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

The American Exchange National Bank,

128 Broadway, New York, April 20, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, April 20, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1897.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1897.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10 PER CENT., payable on and after May 1, 1897. The transfer books will be closed until May 1.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

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Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close: Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, easier; No. 2 yellow, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½@73⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 88½@91½c; No. 2 corn, 24@24¼c; No. 2 oats, 17c; No. 3 white, free on board, 18½@23c; No. 2 rye, 34c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@34c; No. 1 flax seed, 76½@78½c; prime timothy seed, $2.90@$3; mess pork, per bbl, $8.40@$8.45; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10@$4.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.60@$4.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19. Sugar—Cut loaf, $5.39; granulated, $4.76.

COTTON.

Locally there were no receipts. Stock aggregated 208,657 bushels. General totals were: Net receipts, 6,349 bushels; exports to Great Britain, 403 bushels; to France, 7,838 bushels; to the Continent, 1,065 bushels; stock, 522,291 bushels. Consolidated—Net receipts, 17,149 bushels; exports to Great Britain, 6,123 bushels; to France, 8,614 bushels; to the Continent, 10,261 bushels. Total since Sept. 1—Net receipts, 6,407,269 bushels; exports to Great Britain, 2,838,792 bushels; to France, 653,219 bushels; to the Continent, 1,859,195 bushels; to the Channel, 5,481 bushels.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot—Good business done; prices higher; American middling, fair, 4 21-32d; good middling, 4 11-32c; American middling, 4 7-32d; low middling, 4 1-32d; good ordinary, 3 29-32d; ordinary, 3 23-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 10,800 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady at the advance, with a good demand, closed quiet but steady at the decline; American middling, low middling clause, April, 4 9-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 8-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 7-64d, buyers; June and July, 4 6-64@4 7-64d, sellers; July and August, 4 5-64@4 6-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 2-64@4 3-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 59-65@3 60-64d, sellers; October and November, 3 52-64@3 53-64d, buyers; November and December, 3 50-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 48-64@3 49-64d, buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 4,262 bales; gross receipts 5,135 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,053 bales; sales, 2,450 bales; stock, 137,429 bales.

GALVESTON, April 27.—Middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; exports, to France, 7,838 bales.

HOUSTON, April 27.—Middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6⅜c.

NORFOLK, April 27.—Middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅜c.

MOBILE, April 27.—Middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—Middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c.

WILMINGTON, April 27.—Middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6⅝c.

AUGUSTA, April 27.—Middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—Middling, 7⅛c bid.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Middling, 7⅛c.

FUTURES.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
April	73⅝@74	74 @..	72 @..	72⅛@..
May	73⅝@74	74 @..	72 @..	72⅛@..
July	73⅝@73⅝	73⅝@..	71⅞@..	71⅜@71½
Sept.	69⅞@70	70 @..	67⅞@..	68⅛@..
Corn No. 2—				
April	24⅛@..	24⅜@..	23⅞@24	24 @..
May	24⅛@..	24⅜@..	23⅞@24	24⅛@..
July	25⅜@..	25⅜@25¾	25⅛@25¼	25¼@..
Sept.	27 @..	27 @..	26⅜@..	26⅝@..
Oats No. 2—				
May	17¼@17⅜	17¼@17⅜	16⅞@..	16⅞@17
July	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	17⅞@..	17⅞@..
Sept.	19 @..	19 @..	18⅜@..	18⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
May	$8.45	$8.50	$8.37½	$8.45
July	8.55	8.60	8.45	8.55
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	4.15	4.17½	4.10	4.12½
July	4.22½	4.27½	4.20	4.20
Sept.	4.32½	4.35	4.30	4.30
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65
July	4.72½	4.75	4.67½	4.67½
Sept.	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.75

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—May, 71⅞c; July, 72c; September, 65½c; No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 73c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 27.—No. 1 hard, 75½c; May, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; September, 67¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—No. 2 Spring, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; May, 72⅝c.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close—April and May, 72⅛c; July, 71⅜@71½c; September, 68⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Close—No. 1 Northern, Spring, 6s 6d.

Corn.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close—April and May, 24c; July, 25¼c; September, 26⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Close — Spot, American, mixed, new, 2s 7¼d; old, 2s 10½d; futures, April and May, 2s 7d; June, 2s 8¼d.

Oats.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close—April, 16⅞c; May, 16⅞@17c; July, 17⅞c; September, 18⅜c.

Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—First patents, $4.05@$4.25; second patents, $3.90@$4; first clears, $3.20@$3.40; second clears, $2.20@$2.40.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Close—St. Louis fancy Winter, 8s 6d.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close—Barley, cash, No. 3, 24@25c; rye, cash and May, 34c; July, 35c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Close: Pork—April and May, $8.42½@$8.45; July, $8.52½@$8.55. Lard—April and May, $4.10@$4.12½; July, $4.20; September, $4.32½. Ribs—April and May, $4.65; July, $4.67½; September, $4.75.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess firm; 56s 3d; prime mess, 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 50s; medium Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 28s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 27s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 25s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Spot, 21s 9d. Cheese—Finest American white and colored, 56s 6d. Tallow—Fine city firm; 18s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm; 15s 3d.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 27.—There is a falling off in the sales of wool here this week, buyers having loaded themselves with the raw material. Territory wools are selling at 35@36c for fine medium and fine, while 38@39c is being asked for choice staple lots. Fleece wools are nominal, with prices holding firm at former quotations.

Business in Australian wools continues large, while values hold on a strong basis. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and above, 19@20c; No. 1 combing, 23@24c; No. 2 combing, 23@24c; XX and XX and above, 21@22c; Delaine, 22@23c.

Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 18c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 22c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 22c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 22c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 22c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 20c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 20c; delaine, Michigan, 20c.

Unwashed, medium, Kentucky and Indiana, ¼ blood, combing, 19@20c; Kentucky and Indiana, ⅜ blood, combing, 19@20c; Missouri, ¼ blood, combing, 19c; Missouri, ⅜ blood, combing, 19c; braid, combing, 18c; lake and Georgia, 18c.

Texas Wools—Spring medium, (12 months,) 11@13c; scoured price, 31@32c; Spring fine, (12 months,) 10@12c; scoured price, 35@36c.

Territory Wools—Montana fine medium and fine, 10½@12½c; scoured price, 35@36c; staple, 38@39c; Utah, Wyoming, &c., fine medium and fine, 10@12c.

California Wools—Northern Spring, 14@16c; scoured price, 35@37c; middle county spring, 10@12c; scoured price, 32@34c.

Australian (scoured basis)—Combing, superfine, 48@49c; combing, good, 43@46c; combing, average, 42c; Queensland combing, 43@45c.

NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½c. Resin, $1.30 for strained and $1.35 for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 27.—Turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.55; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $2; N, $2.15; W G, $2.30; W W, $2.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin firm; B, C, D, $1.30; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.55; I, $1.65; K, $1.70; M, $1.75; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.25.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Owing to the legal holiday business was entirely suspended yesterday at the Real Estate Exchanges. There is a long list of sales at auction scheduled for to-day at the Real Estate Auction Room, 111 Broadway, as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 111 West Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 708 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 124.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,299.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 710 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 145.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,239.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 712 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 166.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,090.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 187.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,138; subject to first mortgage for $23,000 on each.

By Philip A. Smyth, assignee's sale, 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, 90.8 feet north of Tenth Street, 64.6 by 121 by 60.4 by 120.10, six-story brick business building; southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, 65.6 by 78.6, six-story brick business building.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 54 Fourth Avenue, west side, 44.5 feet south of Ninth Street, 25.3 by 111.4 by 26.2 by 102.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, five-story business building; 86 East Ninth Street, south side, 243.11 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 93.11, five-story business building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, four lots, corner, 20 others, 25 by 90 each; northeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, four lots of irregular dimensions; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three lots, 25 by 95 each; northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, three lots, corner, 20 others, 25 by 100 each; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, adjoining above, three lots, 25 by 95 each; Eleventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25 by 100, one-story stable; Eleventh Avenue, adjoining above, 25 by 100, three-story and basement dwelling; northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, four lots, 25 by 100 each; southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, lot 25 by 100; One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, lot 25 by 100; northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, lot 25 by 90; northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, three lots, 25 by 100 each; Audubon Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, three lots, 25 by 100 each; Wadsworth Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, two lots, 22.6 by 100 each; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, three lots, 25 by 99.11 each; northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 24.11 by 75; One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 70 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, four lots, 24 by 79 each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 32 by 90 by 3.9 by 10 by 28.3 by 100, three-story brick house, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $3,320.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,930.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, J. Campbell Thompson, referee, 502 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 60 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 15.5 by 24.8¼, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,371.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas P. Wickes, referee, 317 West Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,205; first mortgage, $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Wilder S. Buffun, referee, First Street, east side, 25 by 100, part of Lot 40, map of Olinville. Due on judgment, $1,825.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry P. Griffin, referee, west half of Lot 1,046, map of village of Wakefield, 50 by 114. Due on judgment, $2,865.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard S. Farley, referee, southwest corner of Front and Jackson Streets, 62.6 by 16.2, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,314.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, John Naumar, referee, southeast corner of West and Barclay Streets, 21.07 by 57.6½ by 20.2 by 50.2, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 134 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue 17 by 93.10½ by 17.2 by 93.1¾, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,632.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 206 Avenue C, east side, 79 feet south of Thirteenth Street, 25 by 62.3, four-story brick tenement, with stores.

By William Kennelly, executrix sale, 345 and 347 East Seventy-second Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 28 by 102.2 each, two four-story brick flats; 1,349 and 1,351 First Avenue, east side, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, 27.3¼ and 26.8½, respectively, by 80, two five-story tenements, with stores; also, public auction sales, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, 17.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling; also, 336 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, between First and Second Avenues, 16.8 by 100.10, two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

T. H. Thorpe and Richard H. Lea of New Orleans, and Halbert B. Case of Chattanooga, Tenn., were admitted to practice.

No. 305—Alexander Lazard et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland. Dismissed for the costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 306—The State of Missouri ex rel., the Laclede Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c.—Continued.

No. 298—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy J Gay et al.—Submitted by John F. Dillon, W. S. Pierce, and D. D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error, and by W. Hallett Phillips for the defendants in error.

No. 289—E. J. Peck et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Christian Henrich.—Argument continued by F. H. Mackey for the plaintiffs in error, and by Leon Tobriner and William F. Mattingly for the defendant in error. Concluded by A. A. Birney for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 295—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Narcisse Poirier.—Argument commenced by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiffs in error. Continued by S. C. Hyde for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 295, 296, 301, 302, 303 and 304, 326, 327, 328 and 329, 307, 308, 309, 313 and 320, and 700.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ATLAS TACK CORPORATION.—The assets of the Atlas Tack Corporation of Boston were sold at auction yesterday to Aaron Hobart, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee and President of the Tremont National Bank, for $250,000.

ST. LOUIS UNITED ELEVATOR RAILROAD COMPANY.—The St. Louis Circuit Court has rendered a decree of foreclosure in the case of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad against the St. Louis United Elevator Railroad Company and W. E. Burtis, Trustee. Isaac H. Lionberger is appointed special master to sell the property, which consists of five immense elevators in St. Louis. The indebtedness amounts to $709,000, principal and interest due on bonds, and certificates of indebtedness amounting to $42,000. Bondholders have agreed to reorganize.

SUPERIOR CONSOLIDATED LAND COMPANY.—A receiver has been appointed in the United States court at Madison, Wis., for the Superior Consolidated Land Company on application made for the estate of Thomas Scott of Philadelphia, based on a judgment of $10,000. The attorneys also represented the Northern Pacific Railroad Company with a note for $25,000 and bondholders representing $200,000. The company owns the larger part of East Superior. Its secured indebtedness aggregates about $650,000, $350,000 of which is taxes, while the floating indebtedness is said to be $200,000 more.

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRES.

Estimated that 40,000 Acres Near Mount Holly Have Been Burned Over—Cranberry Bogs in Danger.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 27.—The forest fire which broke out Saturday afternoon still continues to spread. The heavy winds of to-day caused the fire to burn rapidly through the pine belt, and to-night it is threatening the cranberry bogs. As near as can be estimated 40,000 acres have been burned over.

The fire is now in Ocean, Burlington, and Camden Counties. About a dozen small houses have been burned, but the fire fighters thus far have kept the flames from any collection of houses. The Upton and Black tracts, near Brown's Mills, are on fire to-night, and the fire is working toward Hanover Furnace. There is no considerable settlement in its path for many miles.

Should the fire continue to burn all night as it did to-day the big cranberry bogs in Southampton, Pemberton, and Plumstead townships will be in great danger. Many valuable bogs already have been destroyed.

Forest Fire on Shelter Island.

GREENPORT, L. I., April 27.—A forest fire is burning in the southern portion of Shelter Island. The high wind has fanned the flames, and several hundred acres of cordwood have been destroyed. The fire is on the Nicoll estate, which comprises ninety acres. There are no houses near the blaze, but some distance to the north is the clubhouse of the Shelter Island Golf Association.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Ballots in Florida and Kentucky; but No Election.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 27.—One legislative ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. It resulted as follows: Call, 31; Chipley, 24; Raney, 16; Hocker, 10; Burford, 4; Wolff, 1; Darby, 1; Mallory, 1; Mabrey, 1; total vote, 89. Chipley gained one vote from Call.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 27.—The ballot for Senator to-day was again only a formal affair, by agreement each candidate receiving only one vote. Republicans announce that all pairs will be off to-morrow and that they will have a full attendance and surely will elect.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

Assignee's Sale,

By order of CHAS. A. HESS, Esq., Assignee of SOL. SAYLES,

Valuable 6th Ave. Business Property,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

NOS. 126, 128, and 130 6TH AVE.

Southeast corner of 10th St. Modern 6-story stone and brick business building, built in the best manner, lighted on all sides, 2 elevators, basement has cemented floor, sidewalk vaulted, complete electric light plant, fine engine and boiler, steam heat, sanitary plumbing, etc., plot, 65.6x78.6.

NOS. 140 and 142 6TH AVE.

Near 11th St., modern 6-story stone and brick business building, occupied by U. S. Pension Office and J. Bien & Co., Lithographers.—Combined freight and passenger elevator, steam heat, engine and boiler, sidewalk vaulted, lighted on all sides, sanitary plumbing. Size, 64.6x121.

MARK G. HOLSTEIN, Atty.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale, Estate of Francis O'Neill, dec'd.

4TH AVE. AND 20TH ST.,

n. w. corner, four-story brick building; lot 23x60.

432 4TH AVE.,

w. s., between 29th and 30th Sts., four-story brick building; lot 21.6x60.

86 AND 88 MADISON AVE.,

w. s., between 28th and 29th Sts., two 4-story high-stoop brownstone private Residences; lots 24.8x95 each.

WEST 4TH & CORNELIA STS.,

s. w. corner, five-story brick Flat and Stores, 40.11x76.

EUGENE DURNIN, Referee.

JOHN WHALEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
206 Broadway.

Maps from JOHN WHALEN, Esq., and PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St., Auctioneer.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

sells at auction THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of CHARLES M. BRENNAN, Esq., ADMINISTRATOR, with the will annexed of Estate of MARY E. BRENNAN, dec'd.

Absolutely and Without Reserve.

CENTRE AND PEARL STS.,

northwest corner, plot 61.3x40.6⅛, with four-story brick Building.

WHITE AND ELM STS.,

northwest corner, plot 44.2¾x83.9½, with brick and frame Buildings.

156 WEST 15TH ST.,

between 6th and 7th Aves., lot 20x103.3, with four-story high-stoop brick private Dwelling.

155 WEST 92D ST.,

between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., with three-story high-stoop light-stone private Dwelling; plot 20x100.8.

DURNIN & YATES, Esqs., Attys., 20 Nassau St.

Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE MODERN BUSINESS PROPERTY.

54 4th Ave. and 86 E. 9th St.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASEHOLDS.

Two entirely modern and substantial five-story and basement brick, stone, and iron business buildings, covering lots, in perfect order and condition, with elevators, gas, electricity; sidewalks vaulted; immediate possession. Will be sold separately, but are connected on two floors. Present leasehold term expires 1911; renewals perpetual. Can be seen any time without permit.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at office of PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

JOHN N. GOLDING, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell at public auction Wednesday, April 28th, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by order of Charles L. Somerindyke, administrator, with the will annexed, of Richard Somarindike, deceased, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and eight hundred and fourteen one-thousandths of a foot easterly from the southeasterly corner of said street and Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of said street three hundred and eighty-five feet and one hundred and eighty-six one-thousandths of a foot to the southwesterly corner of said street and Central Park West (formerly Eighth Avenue); thence southerly along the westerly side of said Central Park West thirteen feet; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

74 West 36th St.

A bright, four-story, high-stoop house, with side light; handsomely decorated; exposed plumbing.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WALL ST. OFFICES.—A few choice offices on first floor of Levin Building, 78-80 Wall St., corner Pearl; rents very low; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

OF LOTS ON

Riverside Drive, Claremont Ave., & 119th St.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

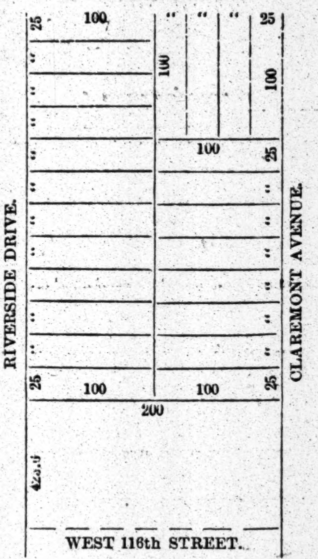
THURSDAY, April 29th, 1897,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

24 LOTS, 25x100 EACH,

as per diagram below:



Particulars of sale and map showing the attractive features and surroundings of above property at Auctioneers', 24 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
102 FINE LOTS
ON UNDERCLIFF TERRACE,
MORRIS HEIGHTS.
situated on
177th St., Sedgwick Ave.
AND UNDERCLIFF AVE.,
24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY,
Water, Gas and Sewer.
GRADED, FLAGGED, AND CURBED,
TO-MORROW
at the
New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway.
40 PER CENT. CASH, TITLES INSURED FREE.
TAKE 6TH or 9TH AVE. L ROADS FOR MORRIS HEIGHTS or train from Grand Central Depot.
For maps apply to auctioneer, 111 Broadway, or Ephraim B. Levy, 223 Broadway, (Astor House.)

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4% MONEY

We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

THREE-STORY, BASEMENT BROWNSTONE dwelling house, 351 East 84th St.; can be seen between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. week days.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Central Park Apartments.
Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Cordova, Tolosa, Central Park South (59th St.), 58th St. and 7th Av.
Company's office in buildings.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, 58th St. and 7th Av.
203 West 103d St.

12 WEST 18TH ST.—An apartment of 12 sunny rooms to let in fire-proof building occupied by owners. Apply to janitor. Rent moderate.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At Elberon, N. J.
The handsomest and most complete place, fully furnished. Terms to suit. For full particulars apply to
Jas. L. Libby & Son, 69 Liberty St.
Telephone, 1,297 Cortlandt.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; cool; pine forests; sea-bathing; drives; moderate rents: circular, J., 71 E. 87th.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

ACREAGE.—Westchester County; fine suburban home property near city, overlooking Sound, for sale. Prices and terms right to immediate buyers. Call on FAIRVIEW OWNERS, 121 West 42d St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

To Lease at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.
Large, furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden, about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to Grand Central Depot.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1897.—Present, Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors, Trustees, and officers constituting the Board of Management of the STUYVESANT CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Jacob Knodel, Jeremiah M. O'Sullivan, and Mark F. Healey, as Trustees, and Michael Keane, Eugene L. Reilly, John P. Fogarty, Bernard W. McCafferty, Michael J. Kelly, and Joseph E. Moder, as Directors of the Stuyvesant Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, and of Daniel A. Curtin, as President thereof; of Thomas A. Cullen, as Vice President thereof; of James I. McCarton, as Treasurer thereof, and of Daniel T. Gilmartin as Secretary thereof, all constituting the Board of Management of said corporation; and the schedules thereunto annexed, duly verified, and upon motion of Victor J. Dowling, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Harold M. Smith, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 3rd day of May, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 3rd day of May, 1897, in "The Albany Evening Journal," the newspaper published in the City of Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New York Law Journal and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, wherein this order is entered.

[Signed.] Enter. G. P. A., J.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1897.—Present—Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the dissolution of ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.

On reading and filing the annexed affidavit of Cephas Brainerd, Jr., verified the 9th day of March, 1897, and on the petition and order thereon entered herein on the 6th day of January, 1897, and the affidavit and order entered herein on the 2nd day of March, 1897, amending, said order, all on file herein, and on all the papers and proceedings herein, and on proof of due service of the notice of this motion upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and upon the attorney for the receiver herein, and after hearing Mr. Cephas Brainerd, Jr., in support of said motion and no one opposing. Now,

On motion of Cephas Brainerd, Jr., attorney for the petitioners herein, it is

Hereby ordered that the order entered herein on the 6th day of January, 1897, and amended by the order entered herein on the 2nd day of March, 1897, be further amended nunc pro tunc as of the 6th day of January, 1897, without prejudice to proceedings already had herein to read as follows:

"Ordered, that all persons interested in said Electric Railway Company of the United States show cause before John Hone, Jr., counsellor-at-law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his offices, Room Number 17, No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day why said corporation should not be dissolved, and

"It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 28th day of April, 1897, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in The New York Law Journal and in Times, newspapers published in the county where this order is entered."

And it is hereby further ordered, that this order be filed nunc pro tunc as of the 6th day of January, 1897, without prejudice to proceedings already had.

[Seal.] Enter. A. R. L., J. S. C.
(A copy.) HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Jr., Attorney for Petitioners, 47 Cedar St., New York City.
ap7-1aw4wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—FERDINAND KURZMAN and HENRY METZGER, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Gutmann, deceased, and as trustees under said will, plaintiffs, against AURELIA LOWY, Leonora Lion, Edna Frieda Lowy, Alfred Lion, Edgar Lion, and "Ernest" Zelle, as the Chief Magistrate of the City of Berlin, said first name, "Ernest," being fictitious, defendant's real christened name being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You and hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will by taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 27th, 1897

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, (N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Building,) New York.

To the defendants Alfred Lion and Edgar Lion, and each of them: Take notice that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of April, 1897, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, April 12th, 1897.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, New York.
ap14-1aw6wW&my26

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on February 25, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES W. RENWICK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said James W. Renwick, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before June 18, 1897.—Dated New York, April 6, 1897.

CHANNING M. BRITTON, Assignee.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Assignee, 44 Wall Street, New York City.
ap6-1aw6wTu&my18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—REESE B. GWILLIM and ELEANORA F. DOUGLISS, as executors of and trustees under the will of DANIEL H. DOUGLISS, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK J. KELLETT, individually and as executor of the last will of JOHANNA KELLETT, deceased, ELIZABETH FITZSIMMONS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in formerly the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, now the City and County of New York, and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers seventy-one and seventy-two on a map entitled Map of the new Village of Jerome, formerly Williamsbridge, Town of Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Burrows & McCormick, Surveyors, &c., dated November 6th, 1872, filed in the Register's office of Westchester County, at White Plains, the lots and premises taken together being bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the southerly line of lots eighty-two and eighty-three, as laid out on said map, fifty feet; easterly by the westerly line of lot number seventy, as laid out on said map, one hundred and twenty-five feet; southerly by the northerly line of Avenue A, as laid out on said map, fifty feet; and westerly by the easterly lines of lots numbered seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, and seventy-seven, as laid out on said map, one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Being part of the premises conveyed by Bartholomew Galligan and Margaret, his wife, to said Johanna Kellett, by deed dated December 2d, 1887, and recorded in Liber 1,150 of Conveyances, Page 217.

A. WALKER OTIS,
Referee.
GWILLIM & MEYERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 150 Nassau Street, N. Y.
ap28-2aw3wW&S&my13

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, New York County.—MICHAEL CAVANAGH plaintiff, against MATTHEW COOGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date October 26, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street distant two hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, ten feet; thence easterly, and again parallel with One Hundred and Ninth Street three feet nine inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with Second Avenue, ninety feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, thirty-two feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number 318 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, in said city, said premises lying and being in Section 6, Block No. 1,680 on land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 27, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, April 6th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 23d, 1897.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, April 28th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1897.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 and 92 West Broadway, N. Y. City.
ap8-2aw2wTh&Tu&ap22&28

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—KATE H. GWILLIM, plaintiff, against PATRICK J. KELLETT, individually and as executor of the last will of JOHANNA KELLETT, deceased; Elizabeth Fitzsimmons and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the building in formerly the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, now City and County of New York, and State of New York, being lots known and designated by the numbers seventy and eighty-four on a map entitled Map of the new Village of Jerome, formerly Williamsbridge, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, N. Y., made by Burrows & McCormick, Surveyors, &c., dated November 6, 1872, filed in the Register's office of Westchester County. The lots and premises taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded northerly by the southerly line of First Avenue, twenty-five feet, as laid out on said map; easterly by the westerly lines of lots numbered eighty-five and sixty-nine, as laid out on said map, two hundred and fifty feet; southerly by the northerly line of Avenue A, as laid out on said map, twenty-five feet; and westerly by the easterly lines of lots numbered seventy-one and eighty-three, as laid out on said map, two hundred and fifty (250) feet.

A. WALKER OTIS,
Referee.
GWILLIM & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau Street, New York.
ap28-2aw3wW&S&my19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 128TH and West 129th Streets.—Supreme Court, New York County. THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against D. G. YUENGLING BREWING COMPANY, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

The first parcel begins at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, running thence eastwardly, along the north line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street three hundred and fifty-eight feet, to land formerly belonging to Jacob Lorillard; thence northwesterly along said last mentioned land to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at a point therein, distant four hundred and seventeen feet easterly from the east line of Amsterdam Avenue; thence westwardly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two hundred and seventeen feet; and thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

The second parcel begins at the southeasterly corner of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence southerly, along the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue sixty-six feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ten feet four and one-half inches; thence southwesterly, on a line drawn at right angles to Lawrence Street, seventy-one feet one and one-quarter inches to the northerly line of Lawrence Street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Lawrence Street, and a line in continuation thereof, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northeasterly, on a line drawn at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and ten feet; thence southeasterly, twenty-five feet three inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and thirteen feet six inches to the former north line of Lawrence Street; thence southeasterly, along the former north line of Lawrence Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly at right angles to Lawrence Street, one hundred and twenty feet four inches; thence southeasterly one hundred and fifty-three feet five and one-quarter inches; thence northeasterly in a diagonal line one hundred and nineteen feet eleven inches to a point which is distant eighty-two feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and five hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the easterly line of Amsterdam Avenue; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, eighty-two feet five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; and thence westerly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, five hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Excepting from the premises lastly above described so much thereof as has been taken for the opening and extension of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Together with all the fixed machinery contained on said above described premises.—Dated April 13th, 1897.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. ap14-2aw3wW&S&my5

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JAMES H. FALCONER, as executor of the will of Martha Falconer, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNA T. DALE and JAMES S. DALE, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, auctioneers, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22nd day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet four and one-quarter inches (183.4¼) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 160th Street with the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running southerly, at right angles with One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, one hundred feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block between 159th Street and 160th Street; thence easterly parallel with 160th Street thirty-six feet; thence northerly at right angles with 160th Street, one hundred feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of 160th Street, thirty-six feet to the point or place of beginning, the easterly and westerly walls of the buildings erected on said lots being party walls.—Dated New York, March 27th, 1897.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
JAMES S. GREVES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Park Place, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 29th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 22nd, 1897.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
JAMES S. GREVES, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Park Place, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FRANCES G. G. SANBORN, plaintiff, against MARY E. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southerly side of Madison Street, in the City of New York, within Section One, Block 266, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the said southerly side of Madison Street, distant two hundred and thirty-nine (239) feet and eleven (11) inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, and at the centre of a party wall; and running thence southwardly and nearly parallel with Scammel Street and partly through the centre of said party wall ninety-five (95) feet and one (1) inch to the centre line of the block between Madison and Monroe Streets; thence eastwardly and along the said centre line of the said block twenty-three (23) feet and six (6) inches; thence northwardly and parallel with the westerly line of said lot and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-four (94) feet and ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the southerly line of Madison Street; thence westwardly along said southerly line of Madison Street twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 352 Madison Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, April 13th, 1897.

GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Referee.
GEORGE P. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 29 Wall Street, New York City. ap14-2aw3wW&S&my6

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—HELOISE L. JOUFFRET, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. LOPPIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment, duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, April 12th, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of May, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of West Tenth (late Amos) Street, being part of lot known and distinguished as lot Number Forty (40) of map No. 1, of property belonging to the estate of Samuel Whittemore, deceased, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, Jan'y 26th, 1837, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Tenth (late Amos) Street, distant two hundred and four feet and eight inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fourth and West Tenth Streets; thence running northerly and through the centre of a party wall on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next adjoining on the west, ninety-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with West Tenth Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly through the centre of a party wall on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next adjoining on the east, ninety-five feet to West Tenth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of West Tenth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, and now known by the street number One hundred and sixty-nine West Tenth Street, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances hereunto belonging.—Dated April 21st, 1897.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 317 Broadway, N. Y. ap21-2aw3wW&Sat&my12

EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against MINNIE L. SIMON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known upon a map entitled "Map of the Bellevue Lots in the Sixteenth Ward, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, New York, March, 1845, surveyed by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor," which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by the Lot Number Seventy-five, (75,) and bounded and described as follows:

Northeasterly in front by Twenty-sixth Street; southeasterly on one side by Lot Number Seventy-six (76) on said map; southwesterly in the rear by Lot Number Ninety (90) on said map, and northwesterly on the other side by Lot Number Seventy-four (74) on said map; said Lot Number Seventy-five (75) as laid down on said map being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear and ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches in depth on each side.

Said premises being now known by the street number three hundred and thirty-two East Twenty-sixth Street, (332 E. 26th Street.)—Dated New York, April 13, 1897.

HORACE SECOR, Jr., Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-2aw3wW&Sa&my5

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
WESTERN DIVISION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

FOR THE TRIAL AND HEARING OF CAUSES ARISING UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, complainant,
against
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered on April 10, 1896, by the above-entitled Court in the above-entitled cause, and pursuant to certain other decrees ancillary thereto, entered by the following-named Courts and on the following dates in similar causes therein pending between said United States Trust Company of New York, as complainant, and said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and others, as defendants, to wit: by the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona on June 1st, 1896; by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of California on December 22, 1896, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California on December 22, 1896:

I, OWEN N. MARRON, as Special Master appointed by said courts in said several causes, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at Gallup, in the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, in the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, at the passenger station of said Railroad Company upon the mortgaged premises sold, on

MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1897,

at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, the railroad, property, rights, privileges, and franchises in and by said decrees directed to be sold, the same being described as follows, viz.:

The franchises, rights of way, railroad, telegraph, lands, land grants, shops, depots, buildings, structures, bridges, viaducts, rolling stock, tools, machinery, supplies, and all property of every description composing and pertaining to that part of the railroad and telegraph line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company known as the Western Division thereof, beginning at Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River in the Territory of New Mexico and thence running westwardly through the Territory of New Mexico and the Territory of Arizona to the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito and thence to the Colorado River and across the same to a point at or near the town of The Needles in the State of California, and thence as the said line has been or may be located or constructed to the Pacific Ocean; and also all additions and extensions to said railroad and telegraph and the other property and things aforesaid, together with all the rents, tolls, issues, profits, income, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever both in law and in equity of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company of, in and to the same and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances; including all the real estate, lands and land grants whether patented or unpatented or surveyed or unsurveyed or otherwise in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and State of California west of said Rio Grande River, in which said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or said United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has any interest, and all interests therein and rights thereto, and also all tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, and fixtures erected on, or pertaining to, said Western Division as now constructed and operated, and all franchises, privileges, and rights of said Railroad Company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or pertaining to said Western Division; and also all choses in action of every kind and description, including bills receivable, book accounts, traffic balances, all books of record and account of every kind and description, all papers, maps, inventories, and documents in anywise referring or relating to said property and the franchises; and also all franchises and property and all personal rights or interests in franchises or property of every kind and description, real or mixed, west of said Rio Grande River or relating or pertaining to said Western Division, wheresoever the same may be situated, held, or owned by the defendant Railroad Company or in which said Company has any interest.

The purchaser of said railroad, properties, and franchises, upon making payment of the purchase price bid therefor, or upon making such provision for the payment thereof as the Court shall approve, shall receive a conveyance of the railroad property and franchises purchased and thereupon shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall receive the same, together with any property and income acquired or received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises; and such purchasers shall also receive a conveyance of any and all property of said defendant railroad company vested in or standing in the name of the Receiver, or to which the Receiver has in any manner acquired title as such.

The said sale will be made upon the terms specified in said several decrees, and subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisions in said several decrees respectively contained, including the provision that the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their successors or assigns, as part consideration of the purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sum bid, shall take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they and his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the Receiver, and any indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the Receiver before delivery of possession of the property sold, including the Receiver's notes or certificates mentioned in said decrees and also any indebtedness and liabilities contracted or incurred by said defendant Railroad Company in the operation of its railroad prior to the appointment of Receivers which are prior in lien to the first mortgage of said Railroad Company mentioned in said decrees and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receiver, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness, obligations, or liability within the period allowed by any statute of limitations applicable thereto.

The Special Master, as directed by said decrees, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $100,000 in money or by certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $250,000 par value of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company referred to in said decrees. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property. The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, property, and franchises unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $5,000,000.

Upon the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with The State Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Special Master, the sum of $250,000 in cash or by a certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $500,000 par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master or shall fail after acceptance to comply with any orders of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied towards payment of the expense of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid for the payment of the sums to be paid out of the proceeds of sale as provided in said decrees as the Court may from time to time direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be canceled or credited, as in said decrees provided, any of the first mortgage bonds and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, as in said decrees provided, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums in cash as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after entry of an order requiring such payment.

The purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any of the leases and contracts sold with the railroad and other property and franchises; and the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall only be held to have assumed such of said leases or contracts as he or they shall so elect to assume.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction of the cause is retained by said Courts, which reserve the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such prior indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated March 25th, 1897.

OWEN N. MARRON, Special Master.
EDWARD W SHELDON, NEILL B. FIELD, Solicitors for United States Trust Company of New York, Complainant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

George Gould's Plan to Monoplize Freight Traffic.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 27.—On a personal order from George Gould, the offices of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Texas and Pacific were consolidated here to-day, and Mr. S. G. Miller, local Freight Agent, was made General Agent of the three companies.

The consolidation will make an important change in the railroad business between New Orleans and Missouri River points. Heretofore all freight going from this city and destined for Missouri River points has gone over the Texas and Pacific to Fort Worth, where it has been handled by competing lines to the point of destination. Under the new rules established by the consolidation the Texas and Pacific will handle it only to Alexandria, 180 miles, where it will be carried by the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific lines. The Texas and Pacific, which has had the long haul on all this freight, will lose about two-thirds of its haul, but the freight will be handled through by the Gould lines, and no part by competing roads.

RAILROAD BONDS PURCHASED.

Sale of the Issue of the South Side Elevated Company in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has bought the $750,000 of South Side Elevated Railroad Company bonds. The sale of the bonds was closed to-day, and while no price is given, it is understood they were sold at practically par, less commission. They are to bear 4½ per cent. interest, and are to be guaranteed by a mortgage for $1,500,000, covering the entire property of the company.

While the bonds are not yet authorized, there has developed no opposition to the plan of issuing them, and it is expected the stockholders at their special meeting on June 24 will give the necessary authority.

W. J. SHARP SUPERINTENDENT.

Placed in Charge of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—W. J. Sharp, trainmaster of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Garrett, Ind., has been appointed Superintendent of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, vice W. O. Sprigg, resigned; appointment effective May 1. Mr. Sharp has been employed by the Baltimore and Ohio for a number of years.

Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Although there are still nine or ten roads which have not consented to join the Western Passenger Association, the other twenty roads put the new agreement into effect to-day. With the exception of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Wisconsin Central all the rest are expected to join before long.

The Executive Committee organized by electing W. F. White of the Santa Fé Road Chairman. It was decided to hold stated meetings of the committee on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The revised agreement regulating commission payments by the association lines will become effective May 1.

To Build a New Railroad.

MADISON, Wis., April 27.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Wisconsin Inland Lakes and Chicago Railroad, which is to construct a railroad 500 miles in length from Chicago to Rhinelander, Wis., with branches to Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, and other places. The capital is $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of common stock. The incorporators and Directors are Bayard Taylor, Chicago; E. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; William J. Marks, Jesse B. Barton, and George E. C. Johnson, Chicago.

Plan of Reorganization Failed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—The plan to reorganize the Columbus Central Street Railroad on the lines laid down by the reorganization committee of the bondholders has failed, and foreclosure proceedings will be instituted at once. It is said that this result is due to the position taken by certain Cincinnati holders. Bonds amounting to $1,350,000 are deposited in Cleveland, awaiting the action of the reorganization committee. The company had planned one of the finest casinos in the world at Minerva Park, six miles out of Columbus.

A WOMAN'S WHIST CONGRESS.

Organized in Philadelphia and Ready for Business.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The first Woman's Whist Congress ever held in America was formed at the Hotel Walton here to-day.

When Mrs. T. H. Andrews of this city, who acted as temporary Chairman, and who had issued the call for the congress, called the assemblage to order this morning, it was found that several hundred delegates had responded to the call. These came from as far away as San Francisco, in which city the women's whist clubs have a membership of about 800. Denver, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and other Western cities were represented, as were also New York, Boston, Providence, and Richmond, Va., and many delegates were present from the cities and towns nearer Philadelphia.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Warwick, and addresses were also made by Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Henry C. Townsend of this city, and by President Walter H. Barney of the American Whist League. A permanent organization was formed by the election of Mrs. T. H. Andrews of this city as President and Mrs. Kochs of San Francisco as permanent Secretary.

CHICAGO PLUMBERS TO STRIKE.

They Will Stop Work Next Saturday on Account of Grievances.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The strike of May 1 will be augmented by the plumbers, for the Master Plumbers to-day decided to refuse the men's demands, whereupon the latter decided to strike on that date.

It is not a simple question of wages. The apprentice system is involved, as well as an agreement which was to have lasted a year longer. The agreement contains a clause to the effect that for the first year it was in effect there should be one helper to every two men, the second year one helper to every three men, the third year one helper to every four men. It is now proposed to have but one helper in a shop. The union men claim that the bosses have violated this agreement, and that this gives them grounds to demand an entire readjustment.

BURGLARS WRECK A TOWN.

Business Centre of Newark, Ark., Burned by an Explosion—Many Hurt.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—John Austin of Newark, Ark., to-day telegraphed United States Marshal Cooper here for bloodhounds to put on the trail of burglars who at 2 o'clock this morning blew up with dynamite the entire business portion of Newark and wrecked four large residences near the business quarter.

The telegram says the entire business portion of the town was destroyed by flames, entailing heavy losses on merchants who were uninsured.

It also is reported that several persons were injured seriously.

Banker John H. Sheldon Missing.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Detectives are working on the disappearance of John H. Sheldon, a banker of Loda, Ill., who has been missing from the Tremont House since Friay afternoon. It is thought by the police that Sheldon has committed suicide, probably by throwing himself into the river.

It is claimed that Sheldon wrote a letter before he left the hotel, and this missive, the police say, will show that the writer wanted his property disposed of, and also asked the finder of the note to send various articles which were in his room to his home at Loda.

STREET CAR'S FATAL PLUNGE.

Through a Bridge at Portland, Oregon, with Passengers, Three of Whom Were Drowned.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—An electric car on the Mount Tabor line jumped the track this morning at East Morrison and Eighth Streets and plunged through a bridge into a slough twenty-five feet below. Three bodies have been recovered. The dead are W. W. Blanchard, laborer; Newton Hanson, eighteen years old, and an unknown young lady.

There were thirty-four people in the car when the accident occurred, but it is believed only three were killed. A number were bruised and cut by glass in the car windows. The accident occurred on the bridge which spans the slough at the foot of Long Hill. When the car reached East Eleventh Street, two blocks from the scene of the accident, the motorman lost control of the car, which was then running about fifteen miles an hour down the steep hill. The motorman jumped. Near the bottom there is a curve in the track, and the runaway car jumped the track. The car ran about forty feet and then the bridge gave way, precipitating the car into the water below. The conductor and several passengers jumped before the crash and escaped with only a slight shaking up. The water where the car went down was not more than five feet deep, which enabled most of the passengers to escape drowning. They were mostly laborers on their way to work.

TORRENS LAND TITLE BILL.

Citizens of Chicago May Vote on It Again in June.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—The citizens of Cook County will vote on the adoption of the Torrens land title transfer system again in June. By a vote of 125 to 3 the House passed the bill to-day, and the Senate concurred in the amended measure unanimously. As soon as Gov. Tanner returns to the State he will sign the bill, which will then become a law.

The bill as passed to-day has an emergency clause attached which enables its supporters to get it a place on the official ballot in the judicial election to be held in June. Every Cook County member voted for the bill in both houses.

Allen Hazen's New Office.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 27.—Allen Hazen of New York was to-day appointed consulting engineer of the Pittsburg Filtration Commission. Mr. Hazen is a man of wide experience, having been connected with the experimental station at Lawrence, Mass., in charge of drinking water and sewage disposal at the World's Fair, and in charge of filtration at Far Rockaway, L. I. He also passed on the water systems of Albany, N. Y., and Austin, Texas.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson is ordered to League Island.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson is ordered before a Retiring Board at Mare Island.

Lieut. Commander D. Delehanty is ordered as executive of the Texas.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam is detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley is detached from the Texas, with one month's leave.

Lieut. H. Osterhaus is detached from the New York Home and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able is detached from League Island May 1 and ordered to Philadelphia on the Examining Board.

Commander G. W. Rigram is detached from ordnance instruction at Washington Navy Yard and ordered to Newport News.

Admiral Montgomery Sicard is detached from the New York Navy Yard May 1 and ordered to command the North Atlantic fleet.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
The Peebles & Thompson School for Boarding and Day Pupils
WILL OPEN OCT. 4.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, and Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S School, 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JOHN B. DIMAN (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKERS.—By middle-aged American and wife to take care private house or any position of trust during Summer; best reference. L Law, 57 Irving Place.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place an excellent chambermaid; thoroughly reliable and competent in every respect; present employer can be seen Wednesday and Thursday mornings between 9 and 10. 153 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad wish to place their chambermaid; tall; understands her duties well and exceptionally willing. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As first-class chambermaid and to sew; present employer. Address, for two days, G. K., Hotel Grosvenor, 10th St. and 5th Av., Apartment 16.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; will highly recommend her; present employer; no cards answered. 46 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German Protestant as competent chambermaid; would assist with lady or child in American family; best reference. 230 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hand on children's clothes; good reference. Call, for two days, or address, 345 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best of city reference; can be seen at present employer's. 27 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Private family. Call at lady's residence, 946 Lexington Av., near 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent Protestant girl; city or country; best city reference. Virtin, 406 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; best city references. M., Box 56, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and fine sewing, or would do waiting. 219 East 84th St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 126 West 50th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Thoroughly competent; will assist with fine ironing; city or country; reference. 42 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting. Call at present employer's, 9 East 65th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress, or general housework; can make good bread and biscuit; city or country; best city reference. 439 West 32d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook; other as waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 164 Madison Av.; call two days.

COOK—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Mother and daughter; Germans; competent; good references; together; country preferred. M. M., 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; 4 years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; Scotch Protestant; will go to the country for the Summer months; first-class city references. M. R., 320 West 49th St.; ring McGuire's bell.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. Lenader, 163 Lexington Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in a private family; last employer can be seen. 848 West 17th St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; experienced in all branches baking, jams, entrées, desserts, boning, jellies, cold dishes; marketing; full charge; personal reference. 639 6th Av.; McHughes's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, sisters, in private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; best city reference. M. K., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By good cook; highly recommended. Present employer's, 13 East 29th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German lady; teaches German, English primary, kindergarten, music; best city references. U. S., 143 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an accomplished young lady as housekeeper or care bachelor apartments. Miss Murray, 256 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly understands all her duties; aged 38; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and traveler; kind in illness; good sailor; highest references from American and English ladies. B. C. A., 172 West 23d St., care landlady.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 283 Times Up-town Office 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; references. Call at 20 East 13th St., from 10 until 12; second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss speaking three languages; accustomed to travel and yachting; good sailor, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; excellent references. D., 312 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her business; willing and obliging; good hairdresser; no objection to the country; city reference. A. K., 990 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a well-educated French maid and seamstress; four languages; or nursery governess to grown up children; personal city references from present employer. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12, 125 West 75th St.

MAID.—By German maid; useful to lady or to growing children; thoroughly competent and reliable; good needlewoman; nine years' reference. S. H. J., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent French dressmaker as maid or seamstress; good hairdresser; city or country; highly recommended. E. V., 564 Lexington Av., care of Byrne.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts a specialty; wages, $20; personal reference. Call, for two days, at 405 West 54th St., care Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as laundress and chambermaid; best city reference. 711 2d Av., near 88th St.; ring Alderson's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; competent; nine years' city reference. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a place for her laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, on Monday, at present employer's, 31 East 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Willing, Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant girl as nurse to infant or young children; plain sewer; distance no objection in Summer; first-class reference. Frances, Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By German as nurse; experienced; capable of taking entire charge of a small child or growing children; nine years' references. H. A. P., Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By a girl with five years' reference as nurse from last employer; assist with chamberwork; or chambermaid; city or country. Smidth, 332 East 38th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, first-class North German, (Hanoverian;) competent to take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. S., Box 144, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable girl as nurse to growing children, and seamstress; good reference; good seamstress on children's clothes. Call or address, two days, 345 East 36th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch and Protestant woman; thorough infants' nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best city reference. 71 West 48th St., two flights up.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and experienced infant's nurse; very best city reference. Call, for two days, at 118 West 28th St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as nurse or chambermaid in private family; go to Lenox. 68 West 40th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady leaving for Europe wishes to find situation for her seamstress. 66 East 56th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—French; good seamstress and dressmaker; thoroughly competent in every line. 230 East 40th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—NURSE.—By a waitress, in private family; understands her duties thoroughly; first-class reference; also young French girl just arrived, as nurse to small children; pleasant, willing, and obliging. 123 West 29th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; city or country; best reference. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Swedish girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress in city; best references. 305 East 27th St., care Harlingson.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; has first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; takes butler's place; carves, serves wines, makes salads; best city references. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. 234 East 52d St., third flat.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; understanding wines and salads; city or country; reference. 42 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house May 1 would like to place a good waitress who is neat and obliging. 2 to 4, 106 East 16th St.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATED ENGLISH WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper, companion, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her housemaid, who is thoroughly competent; best city reference. 4 East 69th St., present employer's.

JANITRESS or CARETAKER.—By respectable woman; do office cleaning. Gardner, 350 West 25th St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—In all its branches; alterations; fancy articles; engagements taken for country houses; best references. Mme. Theircel, 21 Manhattan St., care Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By single man; understands his duties thoroughly; years of experience in England and America; very best references from best families and well recommended. James, 123 West 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By butler and first-class cook; French couple; thoroughly understand their duties; town or country; willing and obliging; five years' personal references from last place. Charles, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and first-class valet in first-class family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; three years' good reference from last family. Benjamin, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—A family going abroad wish to place their butler (English;) honest, sober, and good valet; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. 435 6th Av., store. BUTLER.

BUTLER.—A lady breaking up house wants a place for her butler, who is worthy of recommendation. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 11, 3 Park Avenue.

BUTLER.—German; aged 34; first-class reference; willing and obliging; disengaged May 1 or 15; present employer can be seen. P. S., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent first-class French couple; both experienced; private family; city or country; good city references. A. M., 131 West 35th St., top floor, back.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; age, 35; good personal city reference. G. E. W., care of H. Parr, 208 East 41st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city references; last employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French cook in private family; sober, economical; good pastry; city and country references; moderate wages; best references. B., 335 West 58th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; first-class man; thoroughly competent; long experience; first-class city reference; city or country. G. F., 374 Broome St., care Flandrau Company.

COACHMAN.—Experienced, capable, and trustworthy; nine years' reference from last employer's. H. Q., 349 Park Av.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; aged 38; height, 5 feet 10 inches; wife good seamstress; last employer can be seen personally. Alderson, 121 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for experienced coachman; single; thoroughly competent, obliging, trustworthy; disengaged on account of going abroad. 42 East 66th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By smart appearing, single young man; thoroughly experienced; highest personal recommendations; skillful rider; tandem driver; temperate; obliging; respectful; industrious; trustworthy. H., 227 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad wishes to procure a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Office, 466 Broome St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—Best city reference, personal and written. J., Box 309 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTERS.—Work for landlords and private; ceilings decorated, $3 up; rooms papered, $2 up; rooms painted, $1.25 up. S. H. Jaffa, 310 East 88th St.

WATCHMAN or PORTER.—In office as janitor or take care of house, or any honest work; trustworthy; middle-aged Swede; married; no children; willing and obliging; wages no object; best reference. Jacobson, 980 1st Av.

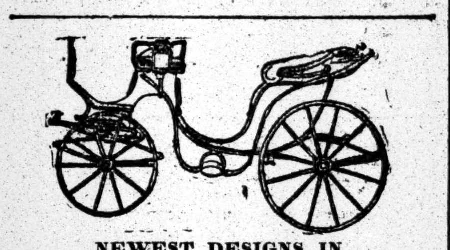
HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Agents, call and examine the new Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp; it beats the world; sells at sight; every gas consumer needs it; liberal pay; lamps rented. Sunlight Commercial, 545 Broadway.

WANTED.—A gentleman of good address and experience to solicit advertising for a well-known newspaper. Address P. C., Box 101 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER
Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Broadway, corner of Prince St.,
BUILDERS OF
CARRIAGES,
WAGONS,
HARNESS.



NEWEST DESIGNS IN SPRING CARRIAGES AND TRAPS.
DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
(Successors to J. B. Brewster & Co.,)
WAREROOMS, 487 AND 489 5TH AVE.
FACTORY..........143 WEST 51ST ST

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND COTTAGES. OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.
40 Minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
ROMER GILLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN McNEILL,
THE FAMOUS LONDON EVANGELIST
will preach to business men at noon, in Chickering Hall,
Fifth Av. and 18th St., every day next week, except Saturday. Women will be admitted to gallery.
J. H. BURKE WILL SING,
assisted by large chorus. Bring Sacred Songs No. 1. Admission by free tickets each day, to be had by sending stamped envelope to S. V. Robinson, Chickering Hall, New York.

DRY GOODS.

WE UNDERSELL THE WORLD! UNIQUE Souvenirs and Parisian Novelties at wonderfully low prices. Rolled gold Shirtwaist Sets 5c, worth 75; Rolled Gold Lorgnette chains 19c, worth $1.50; Libert's incomparable Violet Extracts, 29c, worth 98c; Lavalliere Corsets 39c, worth $1.50; Linen Handkerchiefs, 8½c, worth 25c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours, All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

ALASKA.
Personally Conducted Excursion July 12th.
$375 ROUND TRIP,
including first-class sleepers, dining cars, hotels, and other expenses. Full information CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 353 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.........Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks, Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1. New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City .....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do ....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bristol, R. I.........D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel, (is now open,) a.p. $4up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap$2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep.$1 up.ap.$3up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
London, (96-98 Queen's Gate W.,) Queen's Gate Htl
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn.ap$2.50up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap.$3-$5, rooms $1 up
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
New Bright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap.$4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.........The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do ....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do ....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p.$1, a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do ....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do ....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
POLAND SPRING, MAINE. Poland Spr'g House Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3
Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1
Circulars of Hotels on this list, and testimonials of famous Poland Water, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.
Plymouth, Eng.........Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap.$3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va...Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.........The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.. The Troy House..........ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon | Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon | Germanic, June 9, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM......Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM......Saturday, May 8, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu............May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.............................May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu............May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..............June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 28
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., Apr. 30
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Wednesday, May 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 25, 10AM
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10AM | Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10AM
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10AM | Havel, Tu., June 8, 10AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., May 15, 10AM | Spree, Sat., May 29, 10AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise..........Thursday, May 13, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Columbia, May 13, 7AM | Columbia, June 10, 7AM
F. Bismarck, M'y27, 10AM | A. Victoria, June 17, 7AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Persia, May 1, 7 A. M. | Palatia, May 15, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS ....April 28 | PARIS ....May 19
ST. PAUL.........May 5 | ST. PAUL.........May 26
ST. LOUIS.......May 12 | ST. LOUIS.......June 2
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, Apl. 28, noon | Noordland, May 12, noon
Southwark, May 5, 7 AM | Friesland, May 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Circassia, May 1, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
Anchoria, May 8, noon | Ethiopia, May 22, noon
City of Rome......June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 8, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing fom Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI..............................May 1
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL-NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All-night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all-night" trains out of New York.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car and Chair Car to Buffalo.
10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair Car to Slatington.
7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibuled train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto.
8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at South Plainfield, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, L. & B. Junction, Sayre, Geneva, Rochester, Batavia, and Buffalo. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Sleepers to Wilkesbarre.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:20, and 6:00 P. M. 11:50 P. M. (Saturdays only.)
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—5 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—8 A. M. week days and 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Express, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:10, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, (Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:15, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively,)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Jan. 25, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.
For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 15 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (Through Sleeper,) 3:30 P. M. (Sundays, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

MEDICAL.

MISS E. FRANCIS, 9 E. 27th St.—Massage—Only natural treatment for all ails; beautiful rooms, luxurious baths, skilled attendants.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DELAYS FOR THE TARIFF

Democratic Senators Employ an Expert to Examine the Schedules of the Amended Bill.

REPORT IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS

Republicans Prepare for a Long Siege—Some of Them Think the Bill Will Not Become a Law Before Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee to-day followed up their refusal of yesterday to allow the Tariff bill to be reported directly to the Senate with the announcement that they would expect to have an opportunity for a thorough examination of all the schedules of the bill as amended before it is reported to the Senate. They have already employed one expert and will employ others to take up the bill in their behalf as soon as it is presented to them. They expect to be able to examine the bill sufficiently to permit it to go to the Senate in about two weeks' time after they receive it.

There has been some talk among the Democratic Senators of granting hearings by the full committee, but this proposition does not appear to have met with general favor. The Democratic members of the committee fear that insistence upon this course would be construed into a determination to delay the bill for the sake of delay, which, they insist, is no part of their programme.

The decision of the Democratic members may have the effect of causing a postponement of the presentation of the bill beyond Thursday. Some of the Republican committeemen now say that they may not conclude their work before Monday morning, as there are still various matters which are not definitely decided and which it becomes necessary to fix absolutely before going into the full committee. They are still working with the hope of presenting the bill Thursday, but are less hopeful than formerly.

The Republicans think they discover in the present attitude of their Democratic colleagues a disposition to delay the passage of the bill which they had not previously counted upon, and are making their preparations for a long siege in the Senate as well as in committee. Some of them express the fear that the bill will not become a law before the 1st of August.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

Lorin A. Thurston Tells of Its Benefits and Claus Spreckels of Its Disadvantages.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Lorin A. Thurston, a Special Commissioner from Hawaii, has submitted to the Finance Committee of the Senate a statement of the reasons why the reciprocity treaty with that country ought not to be abrogated by the Tariff bill, and why it should not abrogated at all.

Mr. Thurston calls attention to the fact that the new tariff puts a duty on Hawaiian products which are free by treaty, and that its enforcement would throw the existing interests between the countries into confusion, and injure the interests of Americans who have invested $40,000,000 upon the faith of the treaty. He says the proposed step would end the friendly neutrality with Hawaii, and compel that country to establish relations with England, France, or Japan like those which exist with this country at the present time.

He points out that with Hawaii in the control of a hostile power American cruisers could not coal there in time of war, and a political advantage would be lost. With the treaty abrogated, Hawaii will levy duty on American products and American trade in the Pacific will decline as it has done in other quarters of the globe.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Claus Spreckels has every reason to believe, he says in an interview, that the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. He said:

"Existing facts will bear me out fully that the treaty in force between this country and Hawaii is reciprocal in name only, and that all the advantages arising under it are enjoyed by Hawaii, or, rather, the foreigners resident there.

"At the present time the balance between the United States and Hawaii is $8,000,000 per annum, and no effort is made by the Hawaiian Government to encourage more trading with the United States. It has even withdrawn the subsidy formerly paid to the Ocean Steamship Company, an American line, which has done more to develop the islands than any other transportation company.

"If we continue the treaty, it will be equivalent to putting at least $15,000,000 annually into the pockets of a number of German and English sugar producers, instead of keeping this vast amount of money in this country."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Coventryville, J. H. Stoddard; Dunham's Basin, F. R. Doran; Markham, J. H. Markham; Otselic Centre, A. D. Parker; Rutland, E. J. Allen; South Scriba, C. E. Hammond; West Patterson, John Overfield.

New Jersey—Delair, B. F. Rossell.

Connecticut—New Preston, F. J. Hosford.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Additional applications for appointments to Presidential offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: E. K. Hart of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary; H. De B. Clay, Collector of Customs at Newport News, Va.; J. S. Shaw of Montgomery, Ala., Commissioner General of Immigration; L. Freund, Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

Visitor Cleared Out the Car.

Thomas Corran, twenty-two years old, of 4,628 Hatfield Street, Pittsburg, Penn., came to the city to attend the dedication of the Grant Monument. After the ceremonies yesterday he wandered down on the east side and boarded a Grand Street car. When the car reached East Street he either sat or fell down in a woman's lap. Her husband objected, and soon the car was in an uproar. Corran, who is big and strong, cleared the passengers out of the car and began to demolish the windows. A man driving a light wagon angered him by a comment on his actions, and Corran leaped from the car and dashed at the driver. He was thrown under the wheels, but was not hurt, and citizens helped Detective Bishop to take him to the Delancey Street Station.

An Old Man Drops Dead.

Washington Gibbons, seventy-nine years old, died from heart disease yesterday while entering the drug store at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He was said to have been Mayor of Rochester at one time, and later practiced law in Buffalo. He had lived at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, this city, for the last two years.

Died at the Gilsey House.

A man who registered on Monday morning at the Gilsey House as F. F. Strong of Janesville, Wis., was found dead in his bed yesterday afternoon. There were no indications that he had committed suicide.

Gold Bound for Bremen.

Gold representing $979,660 was exported on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave yesterday. It is all for Bremen.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung or Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LEGAL TITLE PREVAILS.—Mary Elizabeth Goddard Williams, residing in London, and Elisée Charlir, residing in France, selected Francis H. Weeks as a trusted agent to invest their money. He claimed to have invested $2,000 for Mrs. Williams in a mortgage given by a Mr. Parker. On Oct. 20, 1892, Weeks informed her that the Parker mortgage had been paid, and that he had reinvested the money in a note and mortgage by William G. Sheehan. Mr. Weeks continued to remit interest on this sum to Mrs. Williams until January, 1893. In May, 1892, Weeks wrote to Mr. Charlier that he had invested $2,000 for his sister in a mortgage made to Weeks by William G. Sheehan at 8 per cent. After Weeks had made his assignment and absconded the Sheehan mortgage was found in his safe with an assignment executed by him to Miss Charlier. In a suit brought in the Supreme Court in this city by Mrs. Williams against Miss Charlier and others, to assert her title to this mortgage, judgment was given for the plaintiff. The Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal was transferred, has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. Justice Hatch, who gives the opinion, holds that where each of two parties claims the same mortgage, which was held by a third person who had received money for investment for each of them, if the equitable rights of the parties thereto are absolutely equal so far as the declarations of trust in respect thereto are concerned, the party to whom an assignment of the mortgage has been made, having the legal title, will prevail. The title of the party whose money is shown to have furnished the consideration for the mortgage will prevail over both the prior declarations of trust and the legal title as contained in the written assignment.

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FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.—The firm of John W. Young & Sons on Feb. 19, 1895, executed a transfer of all its personal property to a corporation formed in July, 1894, by the partners, with the intention that such transfer should have accompanied (although it was in fact delayed until the first-mentioned date) a conveyance of real estate made by the senior member of the assigning firm to the corporation. On the day following, Feb. 20, the firm and the individual members executed a voluntary assignment of all their property for the benefit of creditors, without preference. There was no evidence to show that, until after the transfer, there was any intention to execute the assignment, but, on the contrary, the firm expected to raise money on the bonds and property of the corporation with which to pay off the firm creditors. The firm was not insolvent at the time of the conveyance of the real estate by the senior partner, who received in consideration for it all the stock of the corporation—bonds thereof being given to the firm as a consideration of the transfer of personal property made by it. The Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed judgment in favor of the defendants in a suit brought by the Tradesmen's National Bank, a judgment creditor of the firm, against John W. Young and others, to set aside the transfer and to secure a preference. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion, holds that the Court would consider that the assignors were, at most, guilty only of constructive fraud, and would maintain the validity of the assignment; and that, as the result of the proceedings in the case had been to place the entire property of the firm in a position in which there would be an equal distribution among the creditors, the Court would not willingly disturb such an arrangement in order to work out a preference for a particular judgment creditor.

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LIABILITY OF SURETY IS STRICTLY CONSTRUED.—In a suit brought by the Ulster County Savings Institution to recover against James E. Ostrander and Augustus H. Bruyn the principal and surety upon a bond, it appeared that on the 16th of July, 1867, Ostrander was elected Treasurer of the plaintiff "for the ensuing year," and then executed a bond with Bruyn as one of his sureties, which was conditioned that Ostrander should, "at the expiration" of his office as Treasurer, pay and deliver over to his successor all moneys or property due from him, and that he should faithfully, in all things, serve the plaintiff "in the capacity of Treasurer as aforesaid during his continuance in office." The bond did not mention the term of office or the time of service. Ostrander was re-elected as Treasurer in 1868 and in 1869, but was not again elected to that office, although he remained Treasurer until 1891. He never gave another bond. It was alleged that he was guilty of defalcations, no part of which occurred prior to 1871. A by-law of the plaintiff enacted that the Treasurer should hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants, holding, by Justice Putnam, that the surety was only liable upon the bond during the first year for which Ostrander was elected, in which year the bond was executed, and that the liability of the surety was not affected by the by-law, as the Trustees of the plaintiff by electing Ostrander Treasurer for one year had signified that it was their pleasure that he should hold his office, under his first election, for the term of one year only. The liability of a surety, the Court says, is limited to the express terms of the contract, and his obligation, as shown by the terms employed in the contract, should be construed strictly and in his favor. Justices Merwin and Herrick dissented.

⁂

DETENTION OF LAKE WATERS.—The Lakeside Paper Company in 1893 presented to the State Board of Claims a demand for damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the unlawful detention by the canal authorities of the State of the waters of Skaneateles Lake for a period of seventy-eight days between Feb. 1 and April 29, 1892, from its mill on the outlet of said lake. The board's decision was against the company, and on its appeal the Third Appellate Division has reversed the award and ordered a new trial. The court holds, Justice Putnam giving the opinion, that the right of the State to the water of Skaneateles Lake for canal purposes is that of an upper riparian owner, and it is liable to lower riparian owners who have mills situated on the Skaneateles outlet for a detention by it of the waters of the lake. After a permanent change in the channel of the outlet, made by deepening it two and a half feet, had continued for twenty-four years, during which time mills had been erected upon the outlet, which relied upon the supply of water flowing through it, the court considered that its changed condition should be regarded as a natural one, and that the Board of Canal Commissioners had no more right to obstruct the flow of water through it than it would have had if the channel had always been in its changed condition.

⁂

IT WAS NOT CONVERSION.—David Schryer, claiming title to a quantity of hay under a transfer from John S. Martin, whose interest was derived under a contract of sale with George Deuel, brought suit in Franklin County against Theodosius Fenton for the alleged conversion of the hay. The Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of plaintiff, holding, by Justice Putnam, that a party who has purchased a quantity of hay from one holding a contract for its purchase by which it is provided that the hay shall not be removed from the premises of the contract vendor until it is paid for, cannot, without tendering to the contract vendor the balance of the purchase price due him, maintain an action for the conversion of the hay against a third person acquiring its possession under a levy made under an execution issued upon a judgment recovered against the contract vendee.

Accident at the Wild West Show.

During the performance in the Wild West Show, at Madison Square Garden, yesterday afternoon, the horse of José Daldez, a Mexican cowboy, ran away, and, dashing against the Fourth Avenue end of the arena, broke its neck. Daldez was thrown into one of the boxes, but was able to finish the performance.

Correct livery is essential to a well-appointed house or equipage; but who is to say what is correct?

The lack of a recognized standard is responsible for many incongruities.

The question has been settled, so far as it can be, in a book we have just published, which is intended to be, and is, authoritative concerning livery for male servants.

It is yours for the asking.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF LAW

Doubt as to the Right to Establish Preferential Trade with Great Britain.

FOREIGN NATIONS MAY OBJECT

Protests Have Been Made Already by Some of the Countries with Which Britain Has "Favored Nation" Treaties—Coming Trouble for the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 27.—Considerable doubt is being expressed as to the success of the effort of the new Liberal Government to establish preferential trade with Great Britain. The latter country now has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium, and other countries, which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the produce of these countries be subject to higher import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom.

The action of the Dominion Government in making a reduction in the duties on goods coming from Great Britain has accordingly already brought forth a protest from these other countries. The Consuls in this city for Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland stated to-day that unless the same rebate allowed on British goods was extended at once to the exports of their countries, they would report the fact to their respective Governments, which would make immediate protest to the imperial Government.

In the event of the British Government being thus forced to refuse the royal assent to the new Canadian tariff bill, the old conservative tariff would come into force again; all duties collected under the new schedules would be subject to readjustment according to the old rates, and considerable confusion must necessarily ensue.

LONDON, Ontario, April 27.—As one effect of the new tariff, a number of men have been laid off at the Western Wire and Nail Works here, and the entire force will be discharged as soon as the raw material on hand is worked up.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 27.—The Conservative Party is terribly split up here over the new tariff. They had a caucus to-day and discussed the matter for over an hour, yet they could not agree to any amendment to be made to the budget. Sir Charles Tupper denounced the tariff at the meeting as one which was to destroy all the Canadian industries, thinking to marshal his forces in this way into line to agree to some amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Fielding.

The old national policy men would not agree to it, because the tariff was kept up against the United States and lower in the case of Great Britain. The loyalists also objected to doing that which would appear to be acting in hostility to the motherland. The result, therefore, is that the resolutions may be carried without any amendment, which will be something unprecedented in the history of parliamentary government in Canada.

In the House in the afternoon the Hon. William Patterson, Controller of Customs, maintained that the preferential offer to Great Britain was one which the British Government would adopt, as the British people had already enthusiastically indorsed it.

ENGLAND PLEASED WITH THE BILL.

The House of Commons Will Express Grateful Recognition.

LONDON, April 27.—The newspapers are paying much attention to the Canadian tariff debate. They indorse the proposals of the Premier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, and denounce those of the Opposition, especially Sir Charles Tupper's. The St. James's Gazette says:

"He was long an advocate of imperial federation, yet when the party which he defeated applies his ideas he is a hostile critic. No indignation burns so fiercely as that of a dished politician."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Tupperisms apart, we still retain very great satisfaction at the action of the Canadian Ministry. Canada has shown herself a good loyalist, and England must play up to this spirit so far as possible."

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, Conservative and Fair Trader, member for the Central Division of Sheffield, announced that he would move the following resolution a month hence:

"The House expresses grateful and fraternal recognition to the Government and people of the Dominion of Canada for the generous fiscal changes in favor of British trade and labor announced on Friday by the Parliament of Ottawa and already in force, and hopes this first step toward a commercial federation of the empire will be followed by Australasia, South Africa, and the other colonies."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying, said the Government cordially appreciated the friendly spirit shown by the tariff action of Canada. "But," he added, "I understand the proposals do not depend upon any alteration of the system of free trade established in the United Kingdom."

Many Visit the Museum of Art.

After being closed to the public for two weeks for necessary cleaning and rearrangement of the exhibits, the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened again to visitors yesterday. In spite of counter attractions of the day, the attendance was very large, a majority of the visitors being strangers in the city. A collection of 175 pieces of armor of German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Oriental make was presented to the museum by A. Van Horn Ellis, and is on exhibition, occupying one room.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

TOWELS.

To-day, we place on sale the following in Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels:

Hemmed
18x34 inches, $1.25 per doz
19x39 " $1.50 "
21x42 " $2.00 "
22x43 " $2.50 "

Hemstitched
20x40 inches, $2.00 per doz
20x40 " $2.50 "
22x45 " $3.00 "

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.
$1.65.

Several Hundred Lawn and Dimity Wrappers, in many styles, with extra wide Skirts.
Trimmed with Lace or Embroidery and in all new Spring colors as well as Black-and-White;
Sizes 32 to 44.
These are of the best manufacture and we cannot duplicate them for less than $3.00.
On sale to-day, April 28,
$1.65 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FORCED TO CANNIBALISM.

A French Fishing Vessel Strikes an Iceberg and Founders Immediately.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27.—The French fishing vessel Vaillant, Capt. Pierre, bound from St. Malo for Miquelon, struck an iceberg on the Grand Banks on the 16th inst. and almost immediately foundered.

She had seventy-three fishermen on board, and all took to the boats, but only one of these has thus far been heard from. When she left the vessel her complement was seven men. Three of them perished from exposure and hunger. The bodies of the first two were thrown overboard, but the survivors, in their desperation, were driven to cannibalism and ate the third.

The boat was picked up yesterday by the schooner Victor Eugene, which arrived at St. Pierre to-day. The survivors are in a shocking condition and are so badly frostbitten that their arms must be amputated.

CHAPELS AT WEST POINT.

Any Denomination Can Secure Permission to Build One.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Alger has made the following statement of the policy of the War Department as to chapels on the Military Academy reservation:

"Much has been said about the building of a Catholic chapel on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point. This was a privilege accorded these people by my predecessor, who said that similar privileges would be accorded to others. You can state that any other denomination wishing to build a chapel on the grounds upon the same conditions will be given an equally advantageous site for the building. No favoritism will be shown to any denomination, and others will be accorded a site equally as good as that of the Catholic chapel."

THE LAKE FRONT HEARING.

It Came to an Abrupt End in the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Chicago lake front hearing at the General Land Office came to an abrupt end to-day after a warm contest over the efforts of the scrip locaters to shut out the interests of the contestants in the proceedings. Commissioner Herrman overruled the motion of the scrip locators' counsel to require claimants to produce chain of title, and held that as the sole question was whether the land in controversy was public land of the United States it is immaterial whether the contestants have any interest in the lands or not.

Then ensued a series of motions by the scrip side. The first was to dismiss the contests, on the ground that the affidavits of contest are not properly verified, in failing to show that the signers were authorized to represent the parties in whose interests the affidavits purported to be made, and next, to dismiss on the ground that the contests were not corroborated by the affidavits of other witnesses. Both were promptly overruled. Then postponement of the hearing was asked for, because of the pendency of litigation in the Illinois court instituted by the scrip men to quiet title to these lands, determination of which would be more satisfactory to all parties in interest than departmental action. This was overruled promptly, and then all parties to the controversy agreed to submit the case without oral argument, briefs and affidavits to be filed hereafter.

Commissioner Herrman allowed ten days within which to file supplemental papers. The decision will be rendered very soon after these are filed.

Naval Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following appointments of cadets at the Naval Academy have been made:

A. H. Fleet of Lynchburg, Va.; L. G. Altizer of Salem, Va., (alternate;) John C. Foster, Jr., of Lancaster, S. C.; H. E. Coop of Northampton, Mass.; W. W. Swazi, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.; M. A. Connolly of Kershaw, S. C., (alternate;) Isaac I. Yates of Schenectady, N. Y.; William B. Wasson, District of Columbia, (alternate-at-large.)

Chinese with Forged Certificates.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Treasury Department has unofficial advices from Portland, Ore., to the effect that the steamer Victoria has arrived at Tacoma, with over 100 Chinese on board who are said to hold forged certificates. The Collector at Tacoma has been instructed to make a thorough investigation into the facts, and to hold the Chinese pending further instructions.

Died Suddenly in a Saloon.

Patrick A. Crowley, a laborer, thirty years old, who lived in a lodging house at 29 Coenties Slip, entering a liquor store at 18 Coenties Slip yesterday afternoon, fell in what was supposed to be an epileptic fit and died before the ambulance called from the Hudson Street Hospital arrived.

B. Altman & Co.
NEW YORK.

FURNISHINGS
FOR SUMMER HOMES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS AND THOSE ABOUT TO OCCUPY COUNTRY HOMES ARE ADVISED THAT SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE SELECTION OF SEASONABLE AND INEXPENSIVE MATERIALS FOR ARTISTIC FURNISHING, SUCH AS LACE AND SASH CURTAINS IN IRISH POINT, RENAISSANCE AND FRILLED MUSLIN, EMBROIDERED DENIM PORTIERES, LIGHTWEIGHT SILK FABRICS, SASH MUSLINS, CRETONNES, COTTON DAMASKS, DIMITIES, LOUNGING CUSHIONS, ALSO BAMBOO TABOURETS, BRASS AND ENAMELED BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, ETC. SHADES AND FURNITURE SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER AT MODERATE PRICES.

MATTINGS IN ARTISTIC COLORINGS AND DESIGNS. THE NEW FIBRE, RANSPUR, AND JAPANESE RUGS. ALSO EAST INDIA MOOJ MATS FOR VERANDA AND OUTDOOR USE.

B. Altman & Co.

HOTELS AND
SUMMER COTTAGES

SUPPLIED WITH PLAIN AND FANCY LINENS OF ALL GRADES.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 28,
FINE DINNER NAPKINS AT THE SPECIAL PRICE, $3.75 PER DOZEN.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

BIG FIRE AT NEWPORT NEWS

Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Burned, Including Three Vessels and a Tug.

EIGHT PERSONS ARE INJURED

Two Piers Belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Destroyed, and a Large Amount of Merchandise.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 27.—Fire which started in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company's pier No. 5 at an early hour this morning caused a loss of $2,000,000 and injuries to eight persons, one of whom is so badly hurt that he may die.

Two of the company's immense piers were destroyed and three vessels and a tugboat were burned.

The Injured.

The most seriously injured are:

DIGGS, JOHN, mate of tug Wanderer; badly burned about head and arms.

FOREST, ——, Captain of tug Wanderer; face and hands burned.

KRITE, ——, Captain of the ship Bischoff; perhaps fatally burned.

The boatswain of the ship Bischoff was burned badly about the arms.

There are vague rumors of many persons having lost their lives, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

The fire was discovered about 4:15 o'clock this morning, and spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to make any headway against it. A fierce north wind fanned the flames furiously and swept them across the docks to Pier 6, which also was soon burning furiously.

The British steamer Clintonia, which was loading with oil, tobacco, and general merchandise at Pier 5, was soon ablaze. Tugs pulled her out into the middle of the river, where an ineffectual battle was waged against the flames that were raging in her inflammable cargo. She was burned to the water line at 10 o'clock to-night.

The Norwegian steamship Solveig, which was loading grain at Pier 5, also took fire. The crew managed to escape by climbing down the hawsers to the pier.

The German sailing ship J. D. Bischoff, taking on staves from the north side of Pier 6, also caught the fire. The flames obtained such a hold on her that they could not be conquered, and she went to the bottom at 6 o'clock this afternoon. The crew of this vessel had a narrow escape from being cremated. They were aroused by John Anderson, one of the crew, and rescued with the greatest difficulty, after the Captain and the boatswain had been badly burned.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad's tug Wanderer also was burned.

The north wind and the heroic efforts of the firemen saved the large grain elevator of the Chesapeake and Ohio Company from destruction. The fire was spreading rapidly across the conveyors that connect the elevator with the piers, but the conveyor supports were pulled out by a locomotive, the conveyers themselves were town down, and the elevator was saved.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company estimate its loss at about $300,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The total loss, including the three ships and their cargoes, the tug Wanderer, and the merchandise on the piers, probably will reach $2,000,000.

The principal insurance companies carrying policies on the merchandise on the piers are Virginia Fire and Marine, Aetna, New York Underwriters, North American Fire Association of Philadelphia, Mutual of New York, St. Paul Insurance Company, Commercial Union, Queen, Lancashire, German American, Western Canada, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Hartford Fire Company, Hanover, Westchester, Liverpool and London and Globe, Sun Fire Insurance Company, Scottish Union, and Greenwich Royal.

The insurance on the piers is carried by a large insurance syndicate.

The steamship Clintonia was owned by Robinson & Sons, North Shields; the Solveig by C. Michelson & Sons, Bergen, and the J. D. Bischoff by J. J. Bischoff, Bremen.

Killed by Falling Earth.

John Charmello, forty years old, of Hannah Street, Tompkinsville, was smothered to death in a sewer excavation on Fourth Street, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. The trench was about eight feet deep. As the men were leaving the trench at noon one side of it caved in and buried Charmello and Charles Ferranti. The narrowness of the trench made the work of rescue slow. Ferranti was soon found. His injuries were trifling. Charmello was dead when reached. Coroner Townsend ordered the arrest of Contractor Hugh Connelly on a charge of manslaughter.

B. Altman & Co

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY.)

SILK TEA GOWNS,
$15.50

INDIA SILK NEGLIGEES,
$9.25

CASHMERE HOUSE ROBES,
$8.50 AND $4.25

FLANNEL WRAPPERS,
$3.45 AND $2.90

B. Altman & Co.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY).

6,500 YARDS
PRINTED
FOULARD AND JAPANESE
SILKS
AT 39c. PER YARD.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W. MARK
THE BEST MADE

H. T. MUNSON SERIOUSLY ILL.

May Not Rally from the Shock Caused by His Wife's Death.

Henry T. Munson, a member of the firm of Philipp, Munson & Phelps, patent attorneys at 7 Beekman Street, lies critically ill at his home, 37 West Twenty-first Street, and his death is expected at any moment.

The wife of Mr. Munson, Mrs. Nellie Sarah Porter Munson, died last Monday from diabetes, and Mr. Munson, who has been a sufferer with Bright's disease for several years, was so weakened by his long illness and shocked by the death of his wife that he was stricken with apoplexy. Mrs. Munson's body will be forwarded to Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., for interment to-day.

The stricken man was born in New Haven, Conn., fifty-three years ago, and was connected with the patent office at Washington, D. C., for several years, where he in 1874 was Chief Examiner. He resigned and came to New York to engage in the practice of law. Mr. Munson is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Only one child, which died in infancy, was born of the marriage of Mr. Munson and his deceased wife. Mr. Munson has acquired a comfortable fortune in the practice of his profession.

GREENPOINT BOARD OF TRADE.

Seventeenth Ward Brooklyn Business and Professional Men Organize.

About forty business and professional men in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, organized the Greenpoint Board of Trade on Monday night at Association Hall, 255 Manhattan Avenue. Among them were Deputy Controller George H. Rowe, E. A. Walker, William Nason, David Martin, Dr. C. H. Holton, Dr. George D. Hammel, Oscar Bosch, Jacob Stern, A. L. Perry, George W. Sloane, Jr., Peter Burden, Charles E. Littell, Thomas W. Marlow, Charles L. Sicardi, William H. Post, Adrian Meserole, Charles O. Levy, George J. Brown, J. G. Sutphen, John W. Fraser, John Keppel, A. W. Boyd, John D. Winter, Moses Kapp, M. Erlich, E. A. Collard, Noah Clark, C. W. Pendleton, Arthur Dowst, J. W. Bliss, J. W. Hovell, Thomas W. Percival, William Kingsland, and Jeremiah Walsh.

The preamble specifies that the object of the organization shall be to advance the Seventeenth Ward. In addition to the usual officers the board will have an executive committee of ten members. The officers are: President—George W. Palmer; First Vice President—J. P. Sloan; Second Vice President—Henry C. Fischer; Secretary—W. P. Jones; Treasurer—Julius Manheim.

Overdue Circassia Arrives.

The overdue Anchor Line steamship Circassia, from Glasgow, came into port yesterday. On the eighth day out she broke her thrust shaft and thrust block. After two days and seventeen hours of incessant labor the damage was repaired, and the ship continued on her voyage.

A Dead Woman Identified.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 27.—The woman who was killed on the railroad near Camelot last night was positively identified to-day as the wife of Dyer Jaycox, a Hudson River steamboat Captain, of 146 Holliday Street, Jersey City. Mrs. Jaycox came from Jersey City yesterday to visit her niece, Miss Mamie Hunt, near Camelot. She had to walk two miles through the country to reach the house, and in the darkness lost her way and was run over by a train.

Money Worry Causes Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—John G. Nothdorf, a silk twister, hanged himself to-day. Some months ago he borrowed money to start his two daughters in the millinery business. When the time came to pay the money he was out of work and unable to take up his note. Worry on account of this matter undoubtedly was the cause of the suicide.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Daily at 2 and 8:15 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West

And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
50 American Cowboys,
100 Indian Warriors,
30 Mexican Vaqueros and Rurales,
30 South American Gauchos,
50 Western Frontiersmen, Marksmen, &c.
25 Bedouin Arabs,
20 Russian Cossacks of the Caucasus,
Hungarian Magyar Gypsy Csikos,
Detachment of United States Cavalry,
Detachment of United States Artillery,
Royal Irish-English Lancers,
German Cuirassiers,
Aurora Zouaves, Champions of the U. S.
All under the command of
Col. W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.
THE LAST OF THE BUFFALO. ONLY HERD ON EXHIBITION.
Annie Oakley and Johnny Baker, expert shots.
Admission to all, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LYCEUM .....4th Ave. & 23d St.
Daniel Frohman....Manager.
.........Begins 8:30.........
MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:10.
Chock-full of fun.—Eve. Sun.
A rollicking farce.—Herald.
Amusing from start.—Sun.
"Bright, brisk, clever."—Times.
The
Mysterious Mr. Bugle.
MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S BRILLIANT & MERRY three-act farce.
With ANNIE RUSSELL, JOS. HOLLAND, etc., etc.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL
DAN LENO HIS LAST TWO WEEKS.
ALSO "IN GREAT NEW YORK," WITH SPECIALTY STARS.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
THIS WEEK, EVERY EVENING, 11 P. M.
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
"THE ISLE OF GOLD."

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.
Poster Exhibition.
Superb specimens by the leading French artists.

BROADWAY THEATRE, cor. 41st St. EVGS., 8:15. MAT. SAT.
The greatest attraction in the city.
FRANK DANIELS,
WIZARD OF THE NILE.
500th Performance May 5th. Souvenirs.
SUNDAY, May 2—GRAND CONCERTS.
VICTOR HERBERT'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
Jessie Bartlett Davis, Alice Neilson, Eugene Cowles, Wm. E. Phelps, S. L. Studley, and others.

DALY'S Every Evening 8 precisely.
Matinées Wednesday and Sat. 2.
George Edwarde's Musical play,
The Circus Girl.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, Blanche Astley, James Powers, Herbert Gresham, Cyril Scott.
Everything new.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AUTHORS' GUILD ENTERTAINMENT.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox,
WILL CARLETON, and others will read.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Matinée To-day at 2:15.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way.
Evenings at 8. BOSTONIANS.
Matinée Sat.
The New Comic Opera, The Serenade.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday.
Unequivocal success. Boisterous merriment—Herald
NEVER AGAIN.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
PRICES—25, 50, 75c., $1. NO HIGHER.
TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.
Original Company and Production.

Fifth Avenue Theatre. B'way & 28th St.
THIRD MONTH, MRS. FISKE SEASON'S SUCCESS.
TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Last 4 Nights. Last Sat. Mat.
Mr. WILTON LACKAYE,
assisted by Marie Wainwright. DR. BELGRAFF

CASINO TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT.
TRI GENIUS FESTIVAL.
Russell-Fox-De Angelis.
LAST 22 TIMES—THE WEDDING DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Yale Glee Club Concert, Benefit of University Crew, Carnegie Hall, Friday Evening, April 30, at 8:30. Tickets at Windsor and Manhattan Hotels and box office.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
72D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. SIXTH WEEK, BIG BURLESQUE.
MATHEWS & BULGER in Gayest Manhattan.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15.
Mats. To-day & Sat.
MISS MANHATTAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
HENRY MILLER.
"HEARTSEASE."

Grand Op. House. Evgs 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2.
The Heart of Maryland.

Herald Sqr. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
200 Souvenir Performance, May 24th.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Mat. Sat.
Last weeks of CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in SWEET INNISCARRA. New scenes and songs.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—AGNES SORMA.
Last Week. To-night last time Ibsen's "Nora."

HOYT'S. 150 laughs for $1.50.—Eve. Sun.
THE MAN FROM MEXICO.

BASEBALL—POLO GROUNDS—TO-DAY 4 P. M.
WASHINGTON vs. NEW YORK. Admission, 50c.

CRUSHED BENEATH A VESSEL.

Death of Joseph Chew in a Shipyard at Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 27.—Joseph Chew, employed by Contractor Ewan, who was overhauling the vessel Starlight, was crushed to death this morning by the careening of the vessel.

The vessel was ready for launching, and Ewan and Chew were arranging the railway to launch her. The high wind caused the vessel to slide over on her side in the railway, and Chew was caught beneath it.

Emma Krog Commits Suicide.

Emma Krog of 77 Union Street, Brooklyn, died of carbolic acid poisoning in Fordham Hospital yesterday. She had been staying at the home of her sister-in-law, at 2,280 Bathgate Avenue, where she took the poison. No reason is known for her desiring to die.

Barrels of Flour Afloat.

The barge Carrie Penny, with a cargo of several hundred barrels of flour, sprung a leak yesterday near Robbin's Reef, and sunk to a point where the flour floated off and distributed itself along the Staten Island shore as far as Fort Wadsworth.